The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXXI. NO. 10 GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871. WHOLE NO. 3650.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNING
BY
BUEHLER & Co.,
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond,
Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞ The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

Professional Cards, &c.

WM. M'CLEAN. H. B. WOODS.

McCLEAN & WOODS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—On Baltimore Street, same heretofore occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McClean. Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

J. M. KRAUTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.

Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house.
June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug Store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 18, 1869—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business trusted to his care.

Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN C ZOUCK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Collector of Book Accounts, Promissory Notes, Judgment Notes, Mortgages, &c., and prompt returns made. Also attends to writing Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Notes, Agreements, &c. New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.

Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court-house.
May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.
May 29, 1867—tf

DR. H. S. HUBER.

South-east corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, opposite COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL.
June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL

Has his office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the Compiler Office.
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., DENTIST, Office on Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞ Having been in constant practice over 20 years patients can be assured of good work.
July 9, 1867—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, DENTIST. Having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in the old "Sentinel" office, S. E. corner, Centre Square, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
July 30, 1869—tf

Hotels and Restaurants.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Corner of Chambersburg and Washington Sts

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞ An Omnibus for Passengers and Baggage run to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Railroad Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges.
[May 29, 1867.—tf

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor.
NOW OPEN,

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please.—This Hotel now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage.
[May 23, 1867—tf

UNION HOTEL,
[FORMERLY THE WHITE HALL.]
YORK SPRINGS, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has leased this long established and popular Hotel, in Petersburg, (York Springs Borough.) The Hotel is pleasantly located in the most business part of the town. His table will be supplied with the best that the market can afford and the Bar with the choicest Liquors. There is also excellent Stabling, with attentive hostlers. This Hotel is the office of the Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg Stage Line, also the York Springs and New Oxford line. The former arrives here at 1 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mechanicsburg for Gettysburg; returning at 10 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The York Springs line leaves the Hotel daily at 6 A. M., for New Oxford, returning at 4 P. M. He feels satisfied that his long experience in business will enable him to let none go away dissatisfied, who may patronize him. Charges moderate. Boarders taken by the week on reasonable terms.
E. P. KITTINGER, Proprietor.
York Springs, Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenters and Contractors.

DOORS, SHUTTERS,
BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.
CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW
BRACKETS, &C.,
Constantly on hand, and manufactured to order out of the
BEST MATERIALS,
by experienced workmen, and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
☞ Orders promptly attended to
January 15, 1869—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenter and Contractor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to his New Shop, on Stratton street between York and Railroad streets, and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing buildings, at as reasonable rates as any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give him a call.
April 9, 1869—tf

Business Cards.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
ROBERT D. ARMOR,
Gas Fitter, Plumber and Bell Hanger,

Can be found at his residence on corner of East Middle and Stratton streets,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all orders in his line.—Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE

furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.; also, WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.

Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [April 29, 1870—tf

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.

THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,

Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

All kinds of
CRACKERS,
CAKES,
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PRETZELS, &c.,
constantly baked and always to be had fresh.

With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
April 9, 1869—tf BALTZER NEWPORT.

PRIME OYSTERS

JOHN GRUEL,
Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Eagle Hotel,
Has always on hand the very
BEST OYSTERS,

which can be commanded in the market, which will be served up in any style desired. He has special accommodations for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Give him a call.

☞ Also, always on hand a large assortment of Confections, Cakes, Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Toys, &c. Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering & Trimming.
WILLIAM E. CULP

HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for covering

SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.
Dec. 11—tf

BLACKSMITHING.
B. G. HOLLEBAUGH

HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds. Give us a Call,
April 30, 1869—tf

COOPERING.
PETER CULP
Has commenced the
COOPERING BUSINESS

in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of
MEAT VESSELS,
CROUT STANDS,
PICKEL STANDS,
TUBS,
FLOUR BARRELS.
I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call. [Aug. 13, 1869—tf

STEAM SAW MILL.

THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of

White Oak, Pine, Hemlock,

or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures

Shingles, Pailings, &c.
LUMBER

delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES.—3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payments, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future.

All letters should be addressed to him at Graeffenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 29, 1869—tf HENRY MILTENBERGER.

GUNSMITHING!
BATTLE-FIELD RELICS!
Canes, Shells, Bullets!
E. WOODWARD

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large assortment of Relics gathered on the Gettysburg Battle-field.

Gunsmithing attended to with promptness and all work warranted.

Give us a call at our place of business on Carlisle street, (McConaughy's Hall,) near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [July 29, 1870.—tf

GRANITE YARD,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.
PETER BEITLER

Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—

Curbing, Sills, Steps,
ASHLERS, POSTS, MONUMENTS, CEMETERY BLOCKS, &C., &C.,

cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
June 3—tf

JEREMIAH CULP,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
UNDERTAKER
AND PAPER-HANGER,

is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms,

COFFINS of all Styles.

He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.

Plain and Fancy Sign Painting executed to order.

☞ York street, a few doors east of Lutheran Church, May 27, 1869—tf

Medical.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, Pleasant and Effectual Remedy in the World for all

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back, or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys, or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims, than the songs of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes, or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brillient intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency,) Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF POWER,
Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences.—Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny, that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits, than by the prudent? Beside being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, and Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Relief in Six Hours! No Mercury!
Persons Ruined by Ignorant, Trifling Pretenders, and their Deadly Poisons, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and employments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed to despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that undiscovered country, "from whence no traveler returns."

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or Unskillful PRETENDERS, who by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life, Vigor and happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health, to sigh over his galling disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and, from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most Speedy, Certain and Effectual Remedy in the World for all diseases of Imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON,
OFFICE, 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe the name and number.

☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this establishment, year after year, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
March 11, 1870—1y1pr

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it.—Scrofulous affections and disorders which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, which excites a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on a favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or the other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of the disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also, in more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

☞ For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent. [Jan. 21, 1870.—1y]

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associate Judges—Joseph J. Kuhn, Robert McCurdy.
Prothonotary—Jacob Melhorn.
Register and Recorder—Samuel Swope.
Clerk of the Courts—H. G. Wolf.
District Attorney—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Wm. J. Martin.
Sheriff—Jacob Klunk.
Coroner—Dr. M. L. Gates.
Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller.
Commissioners—Moses Hartman, Emanuel Neldich, Francis Will. *Clerk*—J. Jefferson Myers. *Counsel*—Wm. McClean. *Physician to Jail*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Directors of the Poor—Martin Getz, Benjamin Deardorff, L. Swartz. *Steward*—Jonas Johns. *Clerk*—H. A. Picking. *Treasurer*—Jacob Benner. *Counsel*—J. C. Neely. *Physician*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Auditors—Martin E. Bollinger, Eli G. Heagy, David Rhodes.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

Burgess—Dr. J. L. Hill.
Council—Theo. C. Norris, C. A. Boyer, Jacob W. Cress, Robert Tate, A. M. Hunter, S. B. Row. *Clerk*—J. Aughinbaugh. *Treasurer*—S. R. Russel.
Constables—Wm. J. Tate, George W. Weikert.
School Directors—Wm. Guinn, W. T. King, Hiram Warren, J. M. Krauth, Jacob Aughinbaugh, A. M. Hunter. *Secretary*—J. M. Krauth. *Treasurer*—E. G. Fahnestock.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

President—George Swope.
Cashier—J. Emory Bair.
Teller—Henry S. Benner.
Directors—George Swope, William Young, Henry Wirt, David Wills, David Kendlehart, Wm. McSherry, William D. Himes, Joshua Motter, John Waugh.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

President—George Throne.
Cashier—George Arnold.
Teller—Samuel Bushman.
Directors—George Throne, Robt. Bell, John Brough, John Horner, George Arnold, John Musselman John Wolford.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

President—J. L. Schick.
Secretary—William B. Meals.
Treasurer—Alexander Cobean.
Managers—John Rupp, J. L. Hill, Josiah Benner, George Spangler, George Little, William B. Meals, Alexander Cobean.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—David A. Buehler.
Treasurer—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Henry A. Picking, Jacob King.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—William Wible.
Vice Presidents—Ephraim Myers, J. S. Witherow.
Corresponding Secretary—H. J. Stahle.
Recording Secretary—Edward Fahnestock.
Treasurer—David Wills.
Managers—William B. Wilson, Elisha Penrose, Jonas Routzahn, Frederick Diehl, W. Ross White.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

President—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Vice President—William A. Duncan.
Secretary—John F. McCreary.
Treasurer—John Culp.
Managers—J. W. C. O'Neal, John Rupp, A. J. Cover, D. Kendlehart, W. F. Atkinson.

GAS COMPANY.

President—E. G. Fahnestock.
Secretary—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner.
Managers—A. D. Buehler, M. Eichelberger, H. D. Wattles, S. R. Russell, W. A. Duncan, J. B. Danner.

WATER COMPANY.

President—George W. McClellan.
Secretary and Treasurer—S. R. Russell.
Managers—G. W. McClellan, E. B. Buehler, S. R. Russell, H. J. Stahle, M. Eichelberger.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

	First.	Second.
Trains depart	8.10 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
arrive	12.40 P. M.	5.10 P. M.

Both trains make close connection North and South.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.—Meets corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, every Tuesday evening.
Union Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each month.
Gen. Reynolds Lodge No. 180, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore street, near the Postoffice, every Monday evening.
Gettysburg Lodge, No. 334, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Friday evening, in the Hall, N. E. Corner Center Square.
Adams Division, No. 124, S. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening, in the Hall, N. E. Corner Center Square.
Cayuga Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Friday evening.
Hove Council, No. 213, O. U. A. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Wednesday evening.
Warren Council, No. 101, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening, N. E. Corner of Centre Square.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran, (Christ's)—Pastor, Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D. Services by Professors of College and Seminary, alternately, Sabbath morning and evening and Wednesday evening. During vacations, Sunday evening service omitted.
Lutheran, (St. James)—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Methodist Episcopal—Revs. H. C. Cheston, J. C. Clarke. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Thursday evening.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wm. H. Hillis. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
German Reformed—Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Catholic—Rev. Joseph Boll. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sabbaths, morning and afternoon.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. Jamieson. Services by special appointments.

GERMAN'S EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.—Our readers will remember that the German exploring expedition which went out in 1869 for the purpose of Arctic discovery has lately returned home, the sailing vessel of the expedition having been wrecked on the east coast of Greenland, her entire crew, however, being saved. The steamer returned in good condition. Enough of the results of the expedition have been published to furnish the means of judging, to some extent, of the advantages secured, which are thought to be of great interest; not the least being the acquisition of a foothold of property in the north, possession having been taken of a previously unoccupied portion of the coast of Greenland, extending for about thirty German miles, or from latitude 75° to latitude 77°. An apology is made for the absence of any considerable amount of actual discovery, on account of the excessive rigor of the winds, this being very much greater than that experienced in the neighboring regions during the previous explorations on the part of English vessels. The portion of Greenland explored by this expedition is characterized by a very deep fiord, the head of which was not reached in a distance of over eighty miles; and it was thought to be not impossible that it extended all the way across to the water on the opposite side.

The most interesting feature of the land, however, was the occurrence of extensive meadows, starred with flowers, with butterflies and bees playing about them, and having large herds grazing near by of reindeer and musk-oxen. The lowest temperature experienced was about 58° Fahr., this occurring on the 21st of February, 1870. The wind was found to be of extraordinary severity, Robinson's anemometer indicating a rate of velocity of sixty-seven miles in the hour, which, it was believed, would render sledging-parties entirely impracticable. The auroral light, to the surprise of the beholders, who expected to see it in the west or southwest, was actually in the southeast.

Among the geological discoveries were beds of brown coal, and numerous fossil remains. Deepsea soundings were made, and collections taken from a depth of 1500 fathoms. One important conclusion arrived at by the expedition was that small vessels were suited for polar exploration, and that it would be madness to attempt, as is proposed by the French, the use of a thousand-ton ship. Steamers, too, were believed to be the only form of vessel suited for research on the eastern coast of Greenland, any thing like reaching the coast in sailing vessels being entirely out of the question.—*Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

A PRUDENT man advised his drunken servant to put up his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks his master inquired how much he had saved. "Faith, none at all," sai'l he; "it rained yesterday, and it all went."

HERE'S a novel cure for a balky horse: Fill his mouth with dry, loose dirt, take hold of his bit, and he will go if there is any go in him.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

BY G. W. BUNGAY.

Out on the streets, with naked feet,
I saw the drunkard's little daughter;
Her tattered shawl was thin and small;
She little knew, for no one taught her.

Her skin was fair, her auburn hair
Was down about her pretty forehead;
Her sad white face bore sorrow's trace,
And want and woe that were not borrowed.

Heart-broken child, she seldom smiled;
Hope pronounced her no bright morrow,
Or if its light flashed on her night,
Then up came darker clouds of sorrow.

She softly said: "We have no bread
No wood to keep the fire burning;
The child was ill, the wind so chill,
Her thin, cold blood to ice was turning.

The men, well fed and warmly clad,
The ladies, robed in richest fashion,
Passed on the side where no one cried
To them for pity or compassion.

Lone fled that night, and then the light
Of rosy day in beauty shining!
Set dome and spire and roof on fire,
And shone on one beyond repining.

Asleep—alone—as cold as stone,
Where no dear parent ever sought her,
In winding sheet of snow and sleet,
Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughter.

MR. DAN'S SISTER.

BY ALICE ROBBINS.

I didn't like Miss Widney, who was assistant matron at "The Home." She was very cruel to me; once she struck me on my cheek because my apron was torn. I was going up to my room, too, as fast as I could, to mend it.

Miss Vine came along just then. She wasn't one of the teachers, but Mr. Dan was one of the managers, and she was Mr. Dan's sister. When Miss Widney struck me with the flat of her hand, I felt as if I could kill her. But Miss Vine's gentle "I am sorry to see that, Miss Widney," softened me right away. I knew she *was* sorry; and I hid my face in her dress, and cried as if my heart would break.

I've had that feeling a great many times since. I suppose it isn't the heart, but it is dreadful, whatever it is.

Mr. Dan's sister pitied me. I saw it in her sweet, brown eyes. Whatever you think an angel is, with beautiful golden hair, and skin as fair and pure as the lilies are, that was Miss Vine. She didn't look the same always. I don't know how it was; but her face could change so! I saw it once when one of the teachers pulled a child toward her by the ear, and called it "an ugly little pig." How was the child to help it, if it was not pretty—no prettier than I was? Then Miss Vine's eyes looked as if there was fire under them, and all her face seemed ablaze. "How *dare* you?" she cried; and it seemed as if her voice, lowas it was, filled the whole room.

"Come and tell me all about it," she said to me, when I stopped to wipe my eyes on my check apron.

"I will," I said, just as brave as could be. "Little Jan Davis and Bobby White were fighting awful, and I stopped 'em; but Jan tore my apron, and I couldn't help it. Miss Widney always strikes; that is three times, and my face aches so! I was just going up to get my needle and thread, and mend it as nice as could be; but I won't now, I'll *never* mend it. I'll tear it all to rags."

"O, no. *I'll* mend it, rather than you should do that," said Miss Vine in her gentle way.

It seemed then, under her eye, her look, her voice, all the evil in me melted out, and I grew ashamed of myself.

"Where is your needle? Go, get it for me," she said softly.

"O, no, Miss Vine. Do you think I would let you?" I cried, with an indignant gesture. "I'm not fit to have you touch me, any way. Can't you come into the asylum and stay, you and Mr. Dan? I do believe we'd all be good then."

She smiled, as if she was amused at the question; and then she suddenly grew grave, and her eyes looked far away.

"I think you ought to be very grateful for such a home," she said. "Do you never think how pleasant it is with the morning sun shining in? or when you are playing in the great yard, with its beautiful garden? or when you lie down in one of the clean white beds, and have only to get up in the morning, and eat the nice bread-and-milk that kind hands have provided? Do you never think of these things?"

"I'm afraid not," I said, honestly. "I guess I think more about Miss Widney's cross face and hard slaps. I guess I often want to get out on the street, and be dirty and hungry again. Because you know it *did* use to be fun to swing behind carts and run for music. Seems as if I was happier then. But here, if you don't do just so, they are cross; and I can't even take off my shoes. If they call you hard names, and you call them hard names back—the growed up ones, I mean—you get punished for it. Then there's the work; it's like a slave, with somebody standin' over you. It's a good deal easier to be out in the streets and be wicked, I guess."

Miss Vine turned away her head for a moment. When she looked at me again there was a queer light in her face; but it passed away.

"Then you would like to go out from the Home, and spend your time with the miserable creatures you once knew, and learn to live by stealing and lying and all manner of wickedness? O, Rebecca Evans, I thought better of you than that."

"Then I wish I'd said I liked everything here," I responded, doggedly.

"But that would have been untrue."

"What must folks do, then, if they say what they truly think, and then get almost hated for it?" I asked.

"They had better be hated for the truth's sake than to lie, Rebecca; but you must never think I feel that way toward you, because I don't. I love you, Rebecca."

"O, Miss Vine!" (and I felt my eyes open wide) "is that true? Because everybody says I'm awful ugly here. And I know I am; for my nose is pug, and my eyes are squinty, and my mouth is large."

"But, for all that, Rebecca, I say the truth when I tell you I love you," Miss Vine said again, the dimples in her cheeks coming and going.

I held my breath for very joy. What could she love me for? Why, I didn't know as anybody in the wide world would ever love me, though I almost worshiped some people myself, specially Mr. Dan and his sister Vine.

"Strike away, Old Widney," I said to myself, exultingly, after Miss Vine had gone, leaving a kiss on my forehead. And it seemed as if everything in the whole world had changed. Miss Vine loved me.

Next day came washing and ironing; but the work didn't seem very hard to me, though on other Tuesdays I had always meditated on some plan to get out into the street again, and be just as wild and wicked as I dared. But I kept hugging that tender thought in my heart that Miss Vine, beautiful, dainty, and rich, had told me herself that she *loved* me. It almost changed my whole natue.

That afternoon, after I had got my clean white dress on, and tied my hair with two little blue ribbons that Miss Vine gave me, I thought, on looking in the glass, that I was not quite so ugly, after all. If my youth was large, my lips wore a beautiful color; and my eyes were blue and bright, and my hair curled and waved away from my forehead. I saw Mr. Dan coming in at the great door; and, though I wanted him to speak to me as much as ever could be, I just went off another way, as if I was afraid him. I believe it was because I was so happy. By and by he seemed to spy me out. He had a rosebud and two roses in his hands; and as he came up to me smiling, he said:

"My sister sent you this by me, Rebecca," and gave me such a lovely tea-rose! I felt as if I should never care for any hardships, or crave any evil thing again, when I saw his kind eyes shining down upon me.

"Please tell Miss Vine how much I thank her," I said, my voice trembling, and hurried away, for the tears were close to my eyes.

Presently Betty Warren came running up to me. She always loved to tell bad news, and I felt myself grow chilly as she laid her hand on my arm.

"Well, Miss Favorite," she said, with a green light in her small, shining eyes, "I guess you won't get any more tea-roses. I rather guess you won't," and she laughed.

I never spoke, for I felt as if something awful was coming. There was a choking in my throat and trouble before my eyes; but still I couldn't speak.

"Miss Widney had something to say," she went on. "She told him he was ruining you, and that already you were bad enough—the worst girl in the Home, she said."

I drew a great, deep breath, and felt as if my heart was busting.

"If you could only have heard her.—Why she scared up every bad and mean thing you ever did; and you *can* do mean things, Rebecca—you know you can."

Without so much as a shiver in my voice, I said: "I don't care!"

"O, but wouldn't you care if you knew everything? Now, I don't believe you would lie, Beck, ugly as you are; not steal. But she—"

I clutched her so fiercely that she cried with terror. "She never told him those false things."

"She did. Let go my neck, or I won't say another word. She told worse than that."

I felt as if all my blood was fire. "And what did he say?"

"O, he looked awful sorry; but he rather believed it, I guess, and said he should inform his sister."

I sank down on the stair, all my life gone out of me. Then a sudden wrath poured into my soul; a wild, hot hatred of Miss Widney. What right had that wicked woman thus to persecute me, a child of twelve? She had always disliked me, and now it seemed that she had tried to ruin me. Revenge! Oh, what should I do to revenge myself? How could I punish her? If I died, I said to myself, I would do it.

All the bad passions of my heart were let loose, like so many raging lions. I could have killed her. I sat down and studied over it. She slept in a wing, alone by herself. I would creep in there at night, shut all the windows and the doors, and turn on the gas. It never occurred to me it would be murder. I knew she was a heavy sleeper; the principal had often spoken to her sharply on that account, and also for being careless. Poor me! I had been taught no better.

After my mind was made up, I was happy. Ah, but it was a happiness of a different kind from that caused by dear Miss Vine's gentle words and kiss. It was wicked and fiendish. I might as well have been a miserable outcast on the street, hated and hating.

I met Miss Widney next morning, with this dreadful secret in my heart. She turned pale when I looked at her, and never spoke to me all day. That very night I had made up my mind to punish her. She had lost me Miss Vine's friendship, she had slandered me to my best friends; oh, how I hated her!

I pretended to go to bed early. I trembled all over. I was hot with fever, and then cold as ice; but my wicked purpose never left me.

The clock struck eight. One of the teachers came in my room.

"Rebecca, are you awake?" she asked. "Miss Vine is here—stopped a moment on her way to a party. She wants to see you."

Frightened and shivering, I arose and dressed.

"Perhaps," I said to myself, "the Lord has let her know in some way how wicked I am," as I left my room.

"Why, you poor child!" cried Miss Vine, "you are as pale as death. Are you sick? No wonder. I didn't intend to call to-night; but I was impressed to do so, I believe. Never mind what they say about you, dear; my brother told me, and it made me very indignant. Why, I loved you because you were such an honest little thing! I never knew you to tell a lie, even when you might have bettered yourself by it—never. Don't let it trouble you. Miss Widney is going to leave. I have been to Governor W——, and she will receive her dismissal to-morrow."

I caught her hand. I tried to speak.

"Never mind, now," she said, her cloak falling down, and she flashing out of it all white satin and lace and diamonds. "I can't stop another second; I am late already. Good-night." And she kissed my cold cheek.

Do you see what it saved me from?—For surely, in the wickedness and darkness of my heart, I should have done it. I remember saying, "Oh, Lord!" very fast and many times over, on my way back to bed. I suppose it was a kind of cry for forgiveness. I don't think I have ever dared to feel revengeful since.

Miss Vine knows all about it. I made a clean breast of it; and she told me where to go, what to do. I am with her now.—She took me from the Home; she taught me how to be a Christian; she is one of God's saints; she has turned a soul from the error of its way, and all through love.

EAST Tennessee has a tombstone whereon is inscribed the following epitaph: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-four! Reader, go thou and do likewise."

LEGAL HUMOR.

H. B. Stanton is preparing a sketch of the Bench and Bar of New York, which promises to be an interesting work. We make an extract or two in the anecdotal line.

In describing Mr. B. Davis Noxon, who, for thirty years, was at the head of the Onondiagua bar, Mr. Stanton tells two anecdotes as samples of the mode whereby Mr. Noxon acquired the reputation of winning suits quite as often by quaint humor and inimitable waggery as by sound law and lucid argument.

General Adams, a distinguished advocate in that part of the State, was prosecuting an action in behalf of a widow for slander, and Noxon was defending.—Adams was dignified, austere, never perpetrated or relished a joke, declaimed impressively, and was prone to classical allusions and poetical quotations. While kindling the emotion of the jury in favor of the injured lady, whose case was then on trial, Adams crowned the summit of a grand point in his speech by reciting, in a highly dramatic style, a piece of pathetic poetry which ran through fifteen or twenty stanzas. As he paused to let it sink into the hearts of the jury before resuming his address, Noxon, who happened to be leaning on the table at which Adams was standing, looked up quaintly in his face, saying, in his peculiar drawling way, "General, that is capital! Now give the jury 'My Name is Norval on the Grampian Hills.'"

The court-room broke into a roar. Adams contrived to get through his speech, and to finally win a verdict of $300 or $400. But he always insisted that Noxon's untimely and unprofessional joke cheated his client out of the other $300 or $400.

Mr. Noxon was contesting a land suit at the circuit, which spun out wearily through a long day. The Judge, who was a dull man, and far inferior to Noxon, kept ruling against him, while Noxon as persistently kept on arguing the points after the Judge had decided them. When he had done this for perhaps the thirtieth time, the badgered Judge, who rather suspected that Noxon had made some of his rulings appear ridiculous, and who certainly was quite out of patience, drew himself stiffly up and said, with a frown, "Mr. Noxon, what do you suppose I am sitting here for?" Noxon, shaking his head very solemnly, and throwing up his arms, sank into his chair, exclaiming, "Your Honor has got me now!"

HANDLING WITNESSES.

General Marvin, of Canandaigua, was wonderfully skillful in handling witnesses on cross-examination, whom he often disconcerted with droll sallies or witty repartees. In the trial of a horse case, he had occasion to cross-examine a conceited person who had testified loquaciously and confidently about the disease of horses, and the many marvelous cures he had effected. Marvin, who was exposing the charlatanry of the witness by his searching questions, finally asked him, "Pray tell me, sir, where you got all your wonderful knowledge about doctoring horses?" "General," replied the inflated witness, I have been on a farm all my life, and I am 50 years old; and I claim that at 50 a farmer is either a horse doctor or a darned fool." "May he not be both?" quietly rejoined Marvin.

A witness in another case, who talked pompously, and narrated everything in a highly figurative style, was reciting facts that bore heavily against Marvin's client. He was weaving into the texture of his story an incident about his dog, called Towser, and happened to say, "As I entered the gate Towser spoke (*i.e.*, barked,) and——" "Stop, sir!" ejaculated Marvin; I object to your repeating what Towser said. If his declarations are competent evidence, let him be put on the stand and tell his own story." This bit of waggery, got off in the most serious manner, having turned the laugh on the witness and got him angry, Marvin's object was attained.

"OBJECTIONS."

A queer lawyer, of the name of Selleck Boughton, had a large practice in small causes at Rochester, forty years ago. Mr. Stanton describes him as hardly five feet high, and, including the incredible amount of tobacco which he contrived to get into his mouth, weighing about 100 pounds. He was weazen, wiry, pugnacious, permeated with metaphysics, took naturally to the quirks and quiddities of the law, bristling all over with "points" like the fretful porcupine, and was the terror of witnesses and the standing bore of the Bench.

A poacher was on trial under an indictment for cutting timber on somebody else's land, and Boughton was defending him. Jesse Hawley, a famous surveyor, was put on the stand by the prosecution to explain certain boundary lines—the same Jesse Hawley who fifteen years before, while confined for debt on the jail limits at Canandaigua, published in an Ontario newspaper a series of essays demonstrating the feasibility of a canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie, which, being read by DeWitt Clinton, turned the mind of that great man toward an enterprise with which his fame will be ever identified.

Hawley was a dignified gentleman of the old school, very opinionated, impatient of contradiction, and with a mind flavored with a spice of dry humor. Though on the stand, during this trial, two long summer days, he was able to answer only a dozen or twenty questions; for, the moment a question was put, up would spring Boughton from behind an entrenchment of law books, with his inevitable, "I object!" to be followed by an interminable argument and an innumerable citation of authorities. Near the close of the second day, in the midst of one of Boughton's tiresome harangues, and after Hawley had been worried out of all patience, he sidled down by the clerk of the Court, saying, in his dry way, and loud enough for the Court to hear: "At the Day of Judgment I intend to get my case set down on the calender right below Selleck Boughton's; and there will be no danger that the Almighty will ever call me up for sentence, for, when Boughton is on trial, he will stand and object to all eternity."

A PATRIOTIC JURY.

Mr. Charles M. Lee was a well-known criminal lawyer of Rochester. He summed up a case with a superfluity of gesture and an affluence of perspiration that would have astonished even John Graham in his vehement and melting moods. Lee was defending an old revolutionary soldier for passing a forged promissory note for some thirty dollars. There was hardly the faintest doubt of his guilt; but Lee contrived to get before the jury the fact that the prisoner, then a dare-devil boy of 19, was one of the storming party that followed Mad Anthony Wayne in his desperate night assault upon Stony Point, and helped carry the wounded General into the fort during that terrible fray. In summing up, Lee, after getting over the ugly points as he best could, then undertook to carry the jury by escalade, on the ground of the prisoner's revolutionary services. He described in graphic language the bloody attack on Stony Point, the impetuous valor of Wayne, the daring exploit of his client, and wound up with this stunning interrogatory: "Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State Prison, for passing a contemptible thirty-dollar forged note, an old hero of three score and ten, who, in his youth, cheered the heart of his country, in the darkest hour of the revolution, by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser. The chins of some of the jury quivered, but the foreman, a bluff farmer, put on an air which seemed to say, that storming Stony Point was a good thing enough in its line, but what had it to do with passing this forged note? After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned to the court room, when the clerk went through the usual formula:

"Gentleman of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, *because he stormed Stony Point*," thundered the stalwart foreman, who, it was afterward learned, was the last to come to an agreement.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped to order, the District Attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the Judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman, in a rather sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict of guilty or not guilty. After an absence of a few minutes, they returned, when the foreman rendered a simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropped into his seat, "It was a good thing, though, Judge, for the old revolutionary cuss that he stormed Stony Point."

THE GLOSS ON SILK.

The method of giving an artificial gloss to the woven pieces of silk was invented in 1663. The discovery of the method was purely accidental. Octavio Mey, a merchant of Lyons, being one day deep in meditation, mechanically put a small bunch of silk threads in his mouth and began to chew them. On taking them out again in his hand, he was struck by the peculiar luster they had acquired, and was a little astonished to find that this luster continued to adhere to the threads even after they had become dry. He at once saw that in this fact there was a secret worth unravelling; and, being a man of ingenuity, he applied himself to the study of the question. The result of his experiments was the *procede de lustrage*, or "glossing method." The manner of imparting the artificial gloss has, like all other details of the weaving art, undergone certain changes in the course of years. At present it is done in this wise: Two rollers revolving on their axis are set up a few feet from the ground, and at about ten yards in a straight line from each other. Round the first of these rollers is wound the piece of silk—of twenty, forty, or one hundred yards in length, as the case may be. Ten yards of the silk are then unwound, and fixed by means of a brass rod in a groove on the second roller, care being taken to stretch the silk between the two cylinders as tightly as posible. A workman, with a thin blade of metal in his hand, daintily covers the uppermost side of the silk (that which will form the inside of the piece) with a coating of gum. On the floor under the outstretched silk is a small tramway upon which runs a sort of tender, filled with glowing coals. As fast as one man covers the silk with gum another works the tender up and down, so as to dry the mucilago before it has had time to permeate the texture. This is a very delicate operation; for if, on the one hand, the gum is allowed to run through the silk, or if, on the other, the coals are kept too long under one place, the piece is spoiled. In the first instance it would be stained beyond all power of cleaning; and in the second it would be burned. None but trusty workmen are confided with the task; and even with the most proved hands there is sometimes damage. When ten yards of the piece have been gummed and dried they are rolled around the second cylinder, and ten more are unwound. This is repeated till the end. But the silk, with its coating of dry gum, is then stiff to the touch and crackles like cream-laid notepaper when folded. To make it soft and pliant again, it is rolled anew, some six or seven times, under two different cylinders, one of which has been warmed by the introduction of hot coals inside; and this is sufficient to give it that bright, new look which we all so much admire in fresh silk.

BISMARCK'S VOLUBILITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS.—I have never known a man who is so full of resources as he. It is as if half a dozen intellects had served to compose his head. Physical and moral courage, shrewdness and an indomitable will, wit and humor, sagacity and recklessness, a certain intuitive comprehension of men's characters and calm steadiness. I do not know which of these qualities is most wonderfully developed in this modern Protus—this personification, to finish the Greek simile, of both Ulysses and Ajax. He knows no practical nor theoretic difficulty; and, if there were still a proof required that he really is a great statesman, it would be given in the fact that he handles the obstacles thrown in his way as the most efficient weapons for attaining his ends. Besides this, he possesses a frankness doubly surprising, as it always hits the point, and expresses itself sometimes in rough but always significant terms. Bismarck speaks English with a foreign accent; but likes to use it with his English visitors, and never misses the right word or the right expression, or fails to give a sharp point to his sentence. He enchants all his visitors with the affable manner in which he treats them. They expect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and find a ready talker, a witty companion, who laughs as heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence, at the official and unofficial nonsense which rules this world—who likes and makes a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old chums.—*Frederick Kapp.*

AN Ohio youth, who desired to wed the object of his affections, had an interview with her paternal ancestor, in which he stated that, although he had no wealth worth speaking of, yet he was chuck full of days works. He got the girl.

WHEN WILL THE END COME?

BY O. W. HOLMES.

When legislators keep the law,
When banks dispense with doors and locks,
When berries, whortle, rasp and straw,
Grow bigger downward through the box;

When he that selleth house or land
Shows leak in roof or flaw in right;
When haberdashers choose the stand
Whose window has the broadest light;

When preachers tell us all they think,
And party leaders all they mean;
When what we pay for, what we drink,
From real grape and coffee-bean;

When lawyers take what they would give,
And doctors give what they would take;
When city fathers eat to live,
Save when they fast for conscience sake;

When one that hath a horse on sale
Shall bring his merit to the proof,
Without a lie for every nail
That holds the iron on the hoof;

When in the usual place for rips
Our gloves are stitched with special care,
And guarded well the whalebone tips,
Where first umbrellas need repair;

When Cuba's weeds have quite forgot
The power of suction to resist,
And claret bottles harbor not
Such dimples as would hold your fist;

When publishers no longer steal,
And pay for what they have stole before;
When the first locomotive wheel
Rolls through the Hoosac tunnel's bore;

Till then let Cumming blaze away,
And Miller's saints blow up the globe;
But when you see that blessed day,
Then order your ascension robe.

[illegible]

LESSON in geography. Schoolmarm, to little Josie: "Where is the North Pole, Josie?" "Top of the map, marm," replied the pupil.

"WELL Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Jones, "if I'm anything, I'm a Unitarian; what religion are you?" "I ain't quite sartain what they calls it, but my old man says he is a vegetarian."

A CANDIDATE for medical honors, having thrown himself into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked: "How would you sweat a person for the rheumatism?" "I would send him here to be examined."

A WISCONSIN paper alleges that the success of Chicago newspapers lies in the fact that every man and woman in the town takes every paper, for fear a divorce notice in which they are interested, may be published, and they not find it out.

A LITTLE school-boy presented his teacher the following note from home as an excuse for tardiness: "Baby cross Biscuit to bake had no Baking powder the dog upset the kaughphy-pot the cat licked the milk got up late Excuse."

THE following is a verbatim copy of the "remarks" accompanying the return of a Postmaster out West: "I hereby certify that the four going A count is as near rite as I no how to make it. If there is any Mistake it is not Dun a Purpose."

A LITTLE boy, whose mother had promised him a present, was saying his prayers preparatory to going to bed, but his mind running on a horse, he began as follows: "Our Father, who art in heaven—ma, won't you give me a horse—thy kingdom come—with a string in it?"

A LADY, walking down town, saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly. "Why, my boy," said she to the young tormentor, "don't you know you're doing very wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?" "Why," he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

AN ambitious night editor of one of our dailies, with a leaning to metaphor, headed a despatch relating to British belligerency with "The British Lion Shaking his Mane," and on taking up the paper the next morning for the pleasure of seeing his brilliant conception in print, was horrified to find it metamorphosed into "The British Lion Skating in Maine!"

A FOURTEEN-YEAR old girl was a witness in a recent Indiana divorce suit, and a portion of her evidence was as follows: "Father got mad because mother starched his stockings. Mother picked up the stockings and hit father on the head with them, and it sounded as though they were sticks of wood. Father then stuffed a hot wheat cake down mother's throat, and then mother set the dog on father and twisted the dog's tail to make him bite harder."

SOME funny correspondent of the Chicago *Advance* tells this anecdote of that journal: "A good many years ago a liberal clergyman of Boston met Dr. Woods and undertook to make himself merry at the doctor's expense. "I saw the other day a picture of your Seminary—a man putting pumpkins into a mill and coming out ministers." "Yes, how would you like to go through the mill?" and any one ought to be famiier with the doctor's drawl to get the spirit of it, but it isn,t bad any way."

MR. Spurgeon says: "It is a remarkable thing that ministers of the Gospel are not able to live on much less than other people. They can't make a shilling go as far as other people can make a sovereign. Some of them try very hard, but they do not succeed. A member once said to a minister who wanted a little more salary as his family increased: "I did not know you preached for money." "No, I don't" said the minister. "I thought you preached for souls." "So I do; but I could not live on souls—and if I could it would take a good many the size of yours to make a meal."

IT is related by an estimable and very pious lady in New Orleans that on her way to Sunday School, one bright sunshiny Sunday morning, she saw several boys, one of whom was a newsboy, seated in a doorway, playing cards; one of them was a Sunday School scholar of the lady. She stopped and insisted that they should accompany her to church. After some persuasion the three eldest consented; but the youngest, a lad of some six years, persistently refused. "Why won't you come, my boy?" said the lady; "it is very wrong of you to refuse." "But I don't want to go." "Why, what is the reason?" The impatience of the little fellow waxed desperate, and in an indignant voice he exclaimed, his hands full of cards: "Would you go to Sunday School with a hand full of trumps like that?"

OXEN NOT SO DULL, AFTER ALL.—A lame ox at Gloucester, turned out to grass, broke from his pasture a few days since, and was seen limping toward the blacksmith shop, where he had been often shod. Making his way into the shop, he took his place in the shoeing frame, and held up his crippled foot to the curious smith, who watched his singular movements. As this, though passing strange, was very intelligible language to the blacksmith, he immediately examined the foot; and, to his great satisfaction and the joy of the animal, discovered the secret of the lameness and the significancy of the animal's action. A small stone had crowded under the shoe, and pressed on the foot in a way to produce the lameness. The stone was removed, and the animal was sent away, no doubt rejoicing in his ox heart that there was, at least, one man that could understand the ox language sufficiently well to relieve ox suffering. Philosophers may call this instinct, or what they will. We call it reasoning—good, clear, satisfactory, shrewd, syllogistic reasoning—from cause to effect, from premises to conclusion.

The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, 1871.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

THE outrage of the Democratic majority in the State Senate, in refusing to allow an investigation in the Dechert-Tyndall contest, in violation of the plainest provision of law, has drawn out a general expression of indignation from the Republican and Independent Press of the State. Mr. Dechert, who had sustained a fair reputation before his election, has at once sunk to the level of the reckless politician, in voting with the majority to prevent inquiry into his right to hold his seat. There can be no possible apology for this invasion of right and law, the Democrats having a majority in the Senate, with Democratic officers to manipulate the drawing of the committee, other than a consciousness that there was something wrong in the majority by which Dechert claimed to be elected, which would not stand legal investigation.

Developments have since taken place which not only give color to this suspicion, but render it certain that Dechert's alleged majority of 1300 was fraudulent. The famous 4th Ward of Philadelphia—the home of Alderman McMullen, John Ahern, and other noted Democratic shoulder-hitters, and where elections have long been an acknowledged farce—is in Dechert's district. Ahern, it will be recollected, was a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms at the organization of the Senate, backed by McMullin and a host of 4th ward rowdies. Although Dechert voted for Ahern, he failed to get the caucus nomination. It seems that McMullin and Ahern returned to Philadelphia holding Dechert responsible for the defeat, by reason of yielding Ahern only a half-hearted suffort. They claimed that before the election they had been given to understand by Dechert and his friends that it was absolutely necessary that the district be carried at all hazards, *and they went to work to manipulate the requisite vote.* Angered at what they regarded bad faith on the part of Dechert in not securing for Ahern the promised position, they proceeded to disclose the *modus operandi*, by which Dechert had over FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOTES TRANSFERRED TO HIM, *not a single one of which was cast by a legal voter.* On the information thus received, Tyndall prepared his petition to contest Dechert's seat. This is the story as given by the West Chester *Record*, whose editor is a member of the Senate. It throws some light on the action of the Democratic majority in the Senate—explains why they dreaded a legal investigation—but does not relieve the outrage of its lawless and revolutionary aspect.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in commenting on this case, says:

> These seventeen Democratic Senators did this wrong simply because they had the power to do it. They were controlled by no sense of right. Contrast with their conduct the behavior of the Republican Return Judges of this Senatorial district, who comprised a majority of the board. They knew, every man of them, that the returns from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, contained a fraud to the extent of 2,000 votes, yet they believed that it was their duty, under the law, to give the certificate to Mr. Dechert, and they did it because they were told and believe that there was a redress for the wrongs which had been perpetrated. The seventeen Democratic Senators have proclaimed to these Return Judges and all others who are to follow them, that there shall be no more contests against men who are elected by fraud to their body, provided the persons so returned as elected are Democrats.

"MAN proposes, but God disposes," is a popular proverb, intended to illustrate the uncertainity of human affairs. A striking exemplification of this uncertainity—a thorough "turning of the tables,"—we have in the results of the Franco-Prussian War. The German States for long years had played a minor part on the stage of European politics, by reason of the weakness incident to a disjointed and impracticable confederation. Under the policy of her marvellous Prime Minister, Bismarck, Prussia several years ago began to assert a dominating policy in German affairs, looking to unity and concentration of power. Last July, Louis Napoleon, then at the zenith of his popularity and power, and jealous of Prussia's growing prestige, determined to rebuke Bismarck's insolence and crush his ambitious policy. Never dreaming of failure, he startled Europe with a declaration of war against Prussia, and with high-sounding proclamations of his purposes, marshalled his armies for a conflict, which was to be short, sharp and decisive. Sharp and decisive it has been, but not in the direction the French usurper anticipated. Six months have scarcely rolled around, and to-day France lies at the feet of Germany—Louis Napoleon dethroned and a close prisoner of war—his magnificent armies annihilated—his splendid capital invested by the enemy—and France bleeding at every pore under the iron tread of the Conqueror.

Not only this. Louis Napoleon declared war professedly to humble Prussian pride, and defeat German unification. Now for the result. Under the stimulus of dazzling military successes, the popular longing for Germanic unity has overborne the factious opposition of petty Princes, and the march of events, thus precipitated by Napoleon's folly, has accomplished what Bismarck might never otherwise have secured—not only a united Germany, but a restoration of the German Empire. The negotiations to this end were consummated last week, and at the palace of Versailles—in halls which for centuries have reflected the grandeur of French Kings and Emperors—King William of Prussia, formally assumed the crown tendered him by the the Germanic Princes, under the title of "William I, Emperor of Germany." As the cannon thundered out the creation of the new Empire, and the wires flashed the announcement over Europe, queer thoughts must have flitted through the brain of the dethroned and captive Emperor at Wilhemhohe.

A BILL is now pending in the State Senate, prepared by Mr. Buckalew, in which he proposes to apply his system of cumulative voting to the election of School Directors. Each voter to have as many votes as there are Directors to be elected, which he can give to one man or distribute them. Thus—if two Directors are to be elected, each voter can, if he prefer, give two votes to one candidate; if three are to be elected, he can give three votes to one, or two to one, one to another, or one vote to each; and so with any larger number. The highest candidates will be declared elected. The object is to enable minorities to concentrate on one or more candidates and thus secure a representation in School Boards.

A SUCCESSION OF GERMAN VICTORIES.

The military operations in France during the last week give the usual record of French disasters. Gen. Chanzy, commanding the army of the Loire, after his defeat at Le Mans, fell back rapidly pursued by Prince Frederick Charles, who had taken over 22,000 unwounded prisoners. Chanzy's shattered forces at last accounts were full 75 miles west of the battle-field. Prince Frederick Charles was in hot pursuit and maneuvering to throw himself in the rear of Chanzy, and force another fight or surrender. A force of 50,000 men, sent from Cherebourg to reinforce Chanzy, had been intercepted and compelled to return.

From the extreme East, we have intelligence of an equally disastrous defeat of the French army under Bourbaki sent to the relief of Belfort, the only remaining fortress in Alsace holding out against the Germans. It is a strong position in the Vosges mountains, and has been under close siege for some time. Gen. Werder attacked the French within a few miles of the fortress, beat them at all points, and was pressing them into disastrous retreat.

To complete the misfortunes, the French army of the North, under Faidherbe, has been badly beaten by Gen. Goeben. Faidherbe, after re-organizing, was advancing southward towards Paris, and reached St. Quentin unmolested, when Goeben suddenly attacked him, and after a bloody battle of six hours carried the French positions, capturing 10,000 prisoners, and driving the beaten army through Cambray towards Douay and the Belgium frontier.

Thus, in one week, the three roving French armies, operating in the field, have been all badly beaten, and rendered powerless for effective aid to the beleagured capital. In this whole war, the French have been out-maneuvered and out-fought by the Germans. There seems to be an utter lack of generalship, effectively to use the vast resources at the command of the French—at least no one capable of contending with the brilliant soldiers who lead the German columns. Every day's continuance of the struggle, since the crushing victory of Sedan, has been only to invoke fruitless slaughter of thousands of precious lives, and a crime against humanity. Yet we see no signs of yielding on the part of the French. If Gambetta and his associates of the Provisional Government could be forced to share the perils of the battle-field, there might be some hope of peace. But their work seems marvellously akin to that of our Southern fire-eaters during the Rebellion—proclamations designed to "fire up the Southern heart," and an incessant gabble about fighting in the last ditch. That "last ditch" will come in France, as it did in the South.

Advices from Paris to the 20th instant state that the bombardment was causing considerable damage; but the fires occasioned by it were easily extinguished. Some of the mills for the grinding of corn had been damaged, and supplies of meal were in consequence failing. The number of deaths in the city from the bombardment is estimated at fifteen per day.

On the 19th, Trochu made a last desperate effort to break the German lines on the southwest. Massing 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogue, under cover of a terrific fire from Fort Valerien, he moved in the direction Montretrou and St. Cloud at 9 A. M. The French carried several German positions, and held them until evening, when the Germans rallying in large force, retook the positions after a desperate struggle, the sortie being repulsed at all points. Next day, Paris was a seething cauldron of excitement. The deposition of Trochu was demanded. Trochu resigned, and after a stormy session the Council of Defence appointed Vinoy, Frebault and Thomas a triumvirate to conduct the defence. Cooler councils, however, prevailed later in the day, and Trochu was re-instated to the command of the troops.

It is reported from Paris that Trochu favors capitulation, rather than the destruction of the city, in case the armies operating in the field bring speedy relief. On the other hand, Gambetta harangued the people at Lille, after Faidherbe's defeat, in favor of fighting to the last, denouncing as cowards those who talked of peace, and predicting ultimate triumph for France.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa recently decided, if a juryman drinks intoxicating liquors during a trial, that the verdict which he and his fellows render may be set aside and a new trial ordered. It is not necessary that he should be actually drunk, but the mere fact of his drinking is sufficient to vitiate the verdict. This ruling, if extended to other States, would doubtless prove troublesome to jurymen who have a partiality for sherry cobblers, whiskey punches, gin cocktails, brandy smashes, and other decoctions which those skilled in "the art and mystery" of bar-tending are in the habit of compounding. Regular drinks will have to be dispensed with, friendly treats postponed, and if a juryman should perchance have "a pain under the apron," he will be obliged to bear it with stoical heroism until the trial is over ere he can venture to swallow the few drops of brandy which would be required to allay it. If the custom of putting jurors on meagre diet has heretofore failed in getting "eleven stubborn fellows" to agree upon a verdict with one reasonable man, this cutting off of drinks ought surely in the future bring that class of jurymen to prompt conclusions. In this aspect of the case we think the decision is a good one, and we would favor the adoption of the rule in our Courts if we could assure ourselves that the work of empannelling a jury would not become a task of interminable time and unsurmountable difficulty.

SOUTH CAROLINIA is reaping the fruits of her rebellious spirit. For nearly half a century her politicians kept the country in a ferment, by threats of nulification, secession and disunion. In 1860 her efforts cullunated in open Rebellion against the government, the other Southern States following in her lead. This Rebellion was inaugurated to nationalize Human Slavery and make it perpetual. The result of all which is, that to-day South Carolina is practically governed by her former Slaves—having a negro Lieutenant Governor, three negro Congressmen, eleven negro State Senators, eighty negro Representatives and one negro Judge of Supreme Court.

More remarkable still—South Carolina seems to be the best governed of all the Rebellious States, peace and quiet prevailing, in a marked degree, throughout the State.

THE chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee has called the convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, to be voted for next October, to meet at Harrisburg, on the 10th of March.

TRADES' UNIONS.

For some months past there has been a manifest depression of business, and mutterings of "hard times" are heard in every part of our land. Wide differences of opinion prevail as to the cause of this untoward condition of business affairs—the war in Europe, the delay in resuming specie payments, the failure to fund the National debt, the extravagant land grants to railway corporations, and a hundred and one other reasons being assigned—each person's views being doubtless biased by his immediate surroundings. The mechanic and laboring classes have been more especially experiencing the depressing effects of the existing stringency, and so-called "strikes," prompted by the "unions," have been of unusual frequency.

In our cities and manufacturing districts these "unions" are formed for the avowed purpose of maintaining a remunerative rate of wages and of otherwise benefiting their members. If these organizations were controlled by prudent and practicable men, they could probably be made productive of great good. Unfortunately this is not always the case, it too frequently happening that, through bad advice, strikes are commenced when no good cause exists for such a movement. It is a question, therefore, whether the labor protecting associations accomplish, in our country, the ends for which they are organized.

In Europe they have failed in their anticipated effects. In some branches of trade business has either been destroyed or driven elsewhere, by the harassments to which manufacturers were subjected by the rules, regulations or strikes of the Unions. This was the case with shipbuilding on the Thames; and for some years preceding the present war France filled the orders that used to go to England. A few years ago, England supplied France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Spain with locomotives; but the same causes wrought such a change that France, Germany and Austria afterwards supplied most of the Continental demand, and even sent them to England and India. In 1827-8 a seven weeks' strike terminated in a species of work (Gros de Naples,) which then kept 400 loom weavers employed, leaving its district and driving it to Lancashire. In 1847-8 the article of jet cords, employing on an average 500 looms, was driven away for similar causes. Since that time the manufacture of figured brocade silks was attempted, but given up and driven to Middleton. In 1861 a fancy velvet trade was being carefully cultured, but shared a like fate and was taken to Germany. Other kinds of business have suffered in the same way, and now the English capitalist, if he has too much difficulty with his workmen, quietly transfers his business to Scotland, and if that will not do, to Belgium or Switzerland. He becomes richer by this operation, whilst the workmen become proportionately poorer.

That the Trades' Unions are the legitimate offspring of the concentration of capital and the formation of great monopolies of various kinds, and that our mechanics and laboring men have often just grounds for complaint, are facts not to be denied. But, at the same time, there is a significance in the experiences mentioned above that ought to be carefully considered by those who compose similar associations in the United States, before they engage in "strikes" that throw large numbers of men out of employment for longer or shorter periods of time. It appears to us that, whatever differences may spring up between employers and employees, all should endeavor to pursue a course that will tend to harmonize, and not antagonize, the interests of labor and capital; instead of pulling apart, they should "pull together." This is doubtless the correct policy, and if adopted cannot fail to benefit all concerned.

At this time there is a general strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the number of men thereby thrown out of employment is by some estimated as high as 100,000, but those best conversant with the subject fix it at 40,000. The injurious effects of this strike will not be confined to the miners and their families, but will extend to thousands of poor people in the cities where the price of fuel will at once be advanced, and also to workmen in furnaces and manufactories using this kind of coal, and to employees of railroads engaged in the shipping of it. Thus, we see it stated, that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road will have to discharge 25 conductors, as many engineers and 100 brakesmen, whilst the Central Railroad of New Jersey will have to dispense with the services of one hundred conductors and engineers each, and three hundred workmen engaged in that transportation. Some of the railroad companies, being largely engaged in the coal trade themselves, may by the advance in prices make up a great part of the loss they sustain by the decrease in shipping, but in the aggregate they also are losers, the Reading Road having one year lost by a strike $1,847,369. That the strikers, in the long run, gain nothing, admits of scarcely a doubt. If they will estimate the loss to themselves during these annual cessations of work, they will find that it will exceed the amount they may gain by an advance in wages, which they sometimes fail to secure; and, hence, if they wish to consult their own interest and that of workmen in other branches of trade, they ought to discountenance the strikes that are inaugurated nearly every year, and frown down those who instigate them, whether they be employers or laborers.

More indefensible still is the policy of these Unions, when they step beyond the wages of labor, and undertake to dictate to employers and manufacturers and direct the management of business, by determining the quantity, quality and kind of work turned out, the relative number of apprentices and journeymen to be employed, &c. We can readily concede the right of labor to refuse employment at given prices. But when these Unions go further and assert that no body else shall accept the wages they reject, or prescribe the conditions on which business shall be carried on—they usurp prerogatives which capital dare not concede and which in the end must prove disastrous to labor itself. Capital made dependent on the whims of employees, will seek other investments, less precarious and more consistent with manly rights.

NOTHING of special importance has taken place at Harrisburg during the past week. Neither House was in session on Saturday, the members having thus far adopted the custom of their predecessors, by adjourning from Friday to Monday evening, to enable them to go home weekly.

ON Monday last a bill passed the U. S. Senate to increase, by 20 per cent., the pensions to soldiers and soldiers' widows and children, for five years from the 4th of March, 1871.

THE [illegible] Board of Charities, appointed under a recent Act of Assembly to [illegible] the charatible institutions of [illegible] State, have quarreled. Mr. Kane, the [illegible]dent of the Board, makes [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] failure and recommen[illegible]. He charges his co[illegible] neglect of duty and partiality, [illegible] members of the Board make a counter-report, asserting the beneficial operations of the Act, and charging Mr. Kane as the cause of all the delay in putting its provisions into practical operation.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Daniel L. Shoemaker has been appointed Postmaster at Harney, vice D. Bolliuger resigned.—John Marsh has purchased the Washington House in Manchester, for $4,705.—Capt. Ephraim Cook, one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812, died the 3d inst., in his 85th year, at the residence of his son-in-law, Solomon A. Foutz.

FRANKLIN.—In connection with a notice of the sale of the Rev. Daniel Holsinger's farm near Waynesboro, lately, the *Village Record* furnishes the following interesting bit of local history: "We may add an item of interest connected with the farm. The farm has been in possession of the Holsinger family for over 125 years. Jacob Holsinger, the grandfather of the late proprietor, emigrated from Lancaster county when a young man and employed himself to a Mr. Stoner, who lived on the farm lately owned by Martin Stoner, near town. At that time the Indians were very hostile, and in consequence, many families moved to other parts. Young Holsinger volunteered to remain and take care of Stoner's horses and cattle, although some persons had fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the merciless foes close to their residence. He drove a team to supply Braddock and aided in cutting a wagon road to Ft. Pitt, now Pittsburg, but escaped the arrows and hatchet. One year afterwards on hearing the Indians had become less hostile, Stoner returned with his family, and finding everything unmolested, as a reward he granted the parcel of land to Holsinger, now in posesion of Jacob and Daniel Holsinger, containing 182 acres. Holsinger died at a good old age, leaving his farm to his son, Rev. Jacob, who died in 1852 in the 80th year. Since then it has been in possession of its late owners."

FREDERICK.—Joshua Short has sold a lot of 2 acres in Emmittsburg, to Mr. O'Donnel, for $381.—John Martin, colored, convicted of rape on the person of Margaret Butcher in Mountpleasant district, in April last, has been sentenced to be hung on the 10th of February. The Frederick *Republican* thinks their was a mistake in the conviction and that Martin is innocent. Efforts are being made to have the sentence commuted.—Andrew Steward, a colored mute, of Liberty, on Monday, the 9th inst., was arrested at that place, by officer Lindsay, on the charge of attempting to kill his father.

YORK.—Henry Arnold, son of Martin Arnold, of Franklintown, was killed on the 17th inst., while felling timber, the tree striking him on the head and producing instant death. His head was fearfully mangled, the entire back part being knocked in, and the brains scattered upon the ground.—James Henry, who stole the mare of Cornelius Collins, in Hopewell township some months ago, and then fired the barn of Mr. Johnson near by, was subsequently arrested in Lancaster county on the charge of arson in that county. His trial came off at Lancaster last week and he was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.—The Hanover papers state that Diptheria is again prevailing among the children of that town and neighborhood, and a number of fatal cases have recently occurred.—A little son of Mrs. Fritchey, residing with his grandfather, Rev. J. Sehler, in Hanover, last week swallowed a pin which gave considerable uneasiness, until it was thrown up by an emetic administered to the child.—Mrs. E. Kraft has sold her new house and lot on Baltimore street, Hanover, to Jacob Ludy, for $3,000.—The dwelling of Jacob F. Forny, North Codorus, was destroyed by fire, with all the furniture, on Sunday last, during the absence of the family; loss $1,500.—The shoemaker shop of Henry Becker, North Codorus, was entered by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of shoes and leather to the amount of $40.

GENERAL NEWS.

CATTLE are dying in some parts of California for want of grass.

THE "confession" of a penitentiary jail bird as to being the murderer of old Mr. Rodgers, turns out to be all bosh.

THE money received by the German consul at New York for the German relief fund amounted to $808,588.

HON. John Covode had nine children. The deceased left property estimated to be worth between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

Two little boys of Charles Seilman, living about two miles from Lancaster, were drowned on Sunday week, while playing on the ice on Conestoga creek.

MISS MARY MOTLEY, daughter of our ex-Minister to England, was married on Wednesday to Algernon Sheridan, an English nobleman.

PATRICK Kelly, an old laboring man, of Newark, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning, by placing his head under the wheel of a passing freight train.

BERLIN journals confirm the truth of the report that Count Bernstorff has been instructed to withdraw from the London Conference if the French question is introduced.

THE Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire has declared in favor of unadulterated free-trade, and against protection, to which that State owes its chief prosperity.

AT a family party in Londondery, N. H., Dec. 31, at the house of Mr. Mason Boyd, there were present eight persons over 72, six over 80, four over 87, and two over 90, years old.

BISMARCK refuses to allow Favre to leave Paris for London as a representative of France at the Conference, because if such permission was granted it would be construed as a recognition of the Republican Government.

ATLANTIC CABLES.—All efforts to repair the two broken cables have been abandoned until spring, by reason of the floating ice and storms now prevailing in the Atlantic. This leaves only the French cable to communicate with Europe.

JOHN Mishler, of Somerset county, has seen eighty-two winters, and during that time he has killed four hundred and ten deer, fifty-two bears and twenty-six wolves, besides a multitude of smaller game he kept no account of.

A DESPATCH from Kingston, Jamaica, says that Admiral Green, who has just arrived there, represents that the Dominicans unanimously favor annexation to the United States, and the statement is confirmed by the private letters received there.

THE fourth annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, was chosen President. Among the vice Presidents were Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senator, and Hon. John Cessna.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Manner of Proceeding to Obtain a Title to Them.

[illegible] are constantly, says the Philadelphia *Press*, in receipt of letters from soldiers and [illegible] inquiring as to their rights under the homestead and other acts of Congress, more particularly that of [illegible] from the General Land Office we have obtained official information showing the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands. The original homestead act of May 20, 1862, gives to every citizen, and to those who had declared their intentions to become such, the right to a homestead on surveyed lands. This is conceded to the extent of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, at $1.25 per acre, or eighty acres of double minimum, in any organized district embracing surveyed public lands.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE LANDS.

To obtain homesteads the party must, in connection with his application to the General Land Office at Washington, make an affidavit before the register or receiver that he is over the age of twenty-one, or the head of a family; that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation. Where the applicant has made actual settlement on the land he desires to enter, but is prevented by reason of bodily infirmity, distance, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, the affidavit may be made before the clerk of the court for the county within which the land is situated.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 35, relaxes the requirements of personal attendance at the district office to persons in the military or naval service, where the party's family, or some member, is residing on the land that it is desired to enter, and upon which a *bona fide* improvement and cultivation had been made. In such cases the said act of 1864 allows the beneficiary to make the affidavit before the officer commanding in the branch of service in which he may be engaged, and the same may be filed, by the wife or other representative of the absentee, with the Register, together with the Homestead Application. His claim in that case will become effective from the date of filing, provided the required fee and commissions accompany the same; but immediately upon his discharge he must enter upon the land and make it his *bona fide* home, as required by the original act of 20th May, 1862.

The 25th section of the act of 15th July, 1870, so far modifies the original homestead act as to allow officers, soldiers, and sailors, who have served in the army or navy of the United States for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, to enter 160 acres instead of 80 acres of double minimum lands. In all other respects the requirements of the original and amendatory acts remain in force, *actual settlement and cultivation being in no case dispensed with.* Special affidavits are required in such cases. Congress has also exacted that any alien of the age of 21 years and upward, who has entered or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, and be honorably discharged therefrom, shall not be required to make any declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and may upon his petition and on proof of honorable military service be admitted to full citizenship, after not less than one year's residence in the United States.

THE DISPOSITION OF HOMESTEADS.

Where a homestead settler dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs may continue the settlement and cultivation, and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. If the widow proves up the title passes to her; if she dies before proving up, and the heirs make the proof, the title will vest to them. When both parents die, leaving infant heirs, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of such heirs, and the purchaser will receive title from the United States. The sale of a homestead claim by the settler to another party before completion of title is not recognized by the General Land Office, and not only vests no title or equities in the purchaser, but would be *prima facie* evidence of abandonment, and might give cause for cancellation of the claim. A party may relinquish his claim, but only to the Government, and in such cases should surrender his duplicate receipt, with a relinguishment endorsed thereon, or if the duplicate has been lost, that fact should be stated in the relinquishment, duly signed and acknowledged.

THE KU-KLUX.—Perhaps the existence of the Ku-Klux in Kentucky will now be admitted, as they have one in Scott county with a bullet hole in him, put there by a negro whom he had endeavered to drive from a house the latter had bought and paid for. A gang of these fellows from Henry county were on the 11th inst. riding through the country, their faces blackened and also wearing masks, frightening and maltreating negroes wherever they found them. An old negro shoemaker, sitting quietly at his work in his cabin, was shot dead without the slightest provocation. Near Stamping Ground three or four negro families were settled upon farms which they had bought of a white man. That the darkies should presume to own farms was altogether too much for the Kentucky Ku-Klux to tolerate. So they made a raid upon these unoffending people to drive them off their property, and were very soon ignominiously whipped by the despised negroes and forced to retreat, leaving one of their band dead on the ground. But the negroes had to leave their homes all the same, for there was no safety for them after having killed one of the Ku-Klux Klan. About ten miles from Frankfort, on the 7th inst., a poor negro family who had been threatened with death had gathered all their little property, amounting to some five hundred dollars' worth, and put it in their cabin, intending to move to a safer place the next day. That night they were afraid to stay at home and camped in the woods: before morning the Ku-Klux had burned their cabin and all it contained. The usual mode of Ku-Klux operation is to whip one black unmercifully and then send word to others to leave the country. But they vary this method by hanging or shooting when deemed better, and frequent cases have occured where they have robbed their victims of money. The cases detailed are almost within sight of Frankfort, the capitol of the State, and are described at length in Kentucky papers. The government of that State is now in the hands of the Democrats; and so long as these outrages are permitted to continue, so long may the Democratic party collectively expect to suffer the opprobrium consequent upon them.

BRIGHAM Young's fortune is estimated to be not far from $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, and to be rapidly increasing. He is evidently desirous of leaving, when he dies, $2,000 or $3,000 a-piece to his numerous widows.

THE cold weather and snow storm of Monday appears to have extended generally along the North Atlantic seaboard. At Montreal Monday the thermometer was twenty-six degrees below zero.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This second highway across the continent is now in full process of construction. Last July contracts were let for the building [illegible] Eastern division, reaching across the State of Minnesota from Duluth at the [illegible] of Lake Superior, 240 miles to the [illegible] of the Red River of the North. With several thousand men employed, the grading on this section is fast approaching completion, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one to two miles a day. In the meantime engineers are locating the line westward through central Dakota, preparations are completed for the commencement of work at the Pacific end next spring, and thereafter the work of construction will be prosecuted from both extremities toward the centre.

In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Company have recently purchased and practically consolidated with their own line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing some 300 miles of finished road in Minnesota on which a prosperous business is already doing. This purchase removes all rivalry between conflicting interests, and practically makes St. Paul one terminus of the great Northern road. The Northern Pacific Railroad system is certainly assuming a business-like form, and comprehensive proportions. Obviously its projectors do not intend to build a simple trunk road from East to West and then wait for a profitable traffic to come to it. On the contrary, they are at the outset securing such connections and alliances with the chief lines of water communication, and with the railroad system of the Atlantic and Pacific States, as cannot fail to bring, in addition to its local business, a large increasing share of the carrying trade between ocean and ocean. At Duluth one arm meets the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at St. Paul the other eastern arm connects with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and with the railroads of the central and eastern States, concentrating at Chicago. These two arms will unite in Western Minnesota. From the point of junction a third branch will extend to Pembina on the British border, and the trunk line will traverse central Dakota, and follow the now famous Yellowstone valley through Montana. Near the boundary of Idaho the road will again branch—one arm following down the valley of the Columbia to tide-water at Portland, Oregon; the other striking directly across the Cascade range to the main terminus on Puget sound. A North and South branch will also connect the Puget Sound terminus with that at Portland. At the latter point connection is made with the coast lines of road now building southward through Oregon and California. Both at Portland and Puget Sound the road will tap the coastwise and foreign trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The chief advantage peculiar to the Northern Pacific route are believed to be these: 1. It reduces the distance between the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles. 2. It lessens the distance between New York and the Pacific by water and rail to the same extent. 3. It lessens the distance between London and Chinese ports by the trans-continental route at least 1400 miles. 4. It traverses a belt of States and Territories admirably adapted by fertility of soil, mildness of temperature, and equal distribution of moisture, to profitable agriculture. 5. Its elevation in the mountain region is 3000 feet less than that of other lines, resulting in a diminished snow-fall, a mild climate, and far easier gradients. 6 At convenient intervals it intersects numerous navigable streams—such as the Columbia, the Cowlitz, the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Red, and the Mississippi—which drain a vast region, and will serve as feeders to the road. 7. It will partake of the character of an international route, permanently controlling the carrying trace of British America, and rendering the important colonies north of the boundary, and west of Lake Superior, commercially tributary to our Northwestern States.

Already it is stated that settlers are rapidly crowding to the line of the Northern Pacific Road in the New Northwest, and judging from what is known of the plans adopted for promoting the settlement and development, through emigration and colonization, of the belt of States and Territories tributary to the line—there would seem to be no doubt that the corporation upon which the Government has conferred this great trust, is determined to make the enterprise not only financially sound, but greatly and permanently beneficial to the whole country. With its munificent endowment of fertile lands, with the natural advantages this route undoubtedly enjoys, and with the far-sighted policy already inaugurated, a great commercial project could hardly start under better auspices or with greater assurance of success.

POPULATION OF THE U. S.

The complete returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, under the census of 1870, received at the Census Office in Washington, foot up as follows:

Alabama	996,961	Nebraska	123,000
Arkansas	483,179	Nevada	42,491
California	560,285	N. Hampshire	318,300
Connecticut	537,418	New Jersey	905,794
Delaware	125,015	New York	4,364,411
Florida	187,756	N. Carolina	1,069,614
Georgia	1,200,609	Ohio	2,659,214
Illinois	2,569,638	Oregon	90,922
Indiana	1,673,046	Pennsylvania	3,515,993
Iowa	1,191,802	Rhode Island	217,356
Kansas	362,872	S. Carolina	728,000
Kentucky	1,321,001	Tennessee	1,257,983
Louisiana	732,731	Texas	797,500
Maine	626,463	Vermont	330,552
Maryland	780,806	Virginia	1,224,830
Massachusetts	1,457,351	West Virginia	445,616
Michigan	1,184,296	Wisconsin	1,055,167
Minnesota	435,511		
Mississippi	834,170	Total	38,092,653
Missouri	1,715,000		
DISTRICT AND TERRITORIES.			
Dist. Columbia	131,706	New Mexico	91,852
Arizona	9,658	Utah	86,786
Colorado	39,706	Washington	23,901
Dakota	14,181	Wyoming	9,118
Idaho	14,998		
Montana	20,594	Total	442,500

Total of United States, 38,535,153.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER.—On Friday at Windsor, Vermont, Henry Welcome, a youth of 19, was hung for having murdered an old man of 76 years, a Mr. Perry Russel, on the evening of November 3, 1868. Mr Russel was a highly respectable farmer, the owner of considerable property. The possession of this was the motive which led to the commission of this dreadful deed. Welcome, having been told by a man who worked for Mr. Russel, that he had about $10,000 in United States bonds, made up his mind to obtain them at all hazards. As young Welcome started from home, with his awful purpose fully matured in his bosom, his mother kissed him affectionately, and with tears in her eyes, besought him to be a good boy, little thinking that her beloved son was to perpetrate one of the foulest murders. In a letter to the chaplain of the prison, Welcome said: "I hope that my sad end will be a warning to to young people against disobeying their parents, the use of of strong drink and the choice of bad company."

GOV. GEARY has pardoned Richard Ficken, a wealthy sugar dealer of Philadelphia, who shot a little boy, named Curran, maiming him for life. Curran, with other lads, had been annoying Ficken by ringing his door bell. Ficken subsequently gave $20,000 to Curran's father for the boy's support. The father united in the petition for the pardon.

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON,

Are now offering a full stock of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices that correspond with the present condition of the market. Coffees, Spices, and many other goods down in price. Please give us a call.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1871.

☞DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, (*his specialty*) in the *Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 *years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [March 18, 1870.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS.

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

MANY EMINENT MEN,

Have candidly asserted their opinion that there is no remedy equal to MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, for that class of diseases peculiar to people of sedentary habits. It is a preparation of wonderful virtue in all cases of this kind, never having failed in effecting a cure, and it still continues on its triumphant career. For all forms of diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, including General Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation, and similar ailments, it is a certain remedy. Leading physicians everywhere prescribe it for their patients, and have given the proprietors of the Bitters many testimonials of their confidence in the efficacy of the preparation as a remedy. Sold in square glass bottles only, by all respectable druggists and storekeepers. Price one dollar per bottle. Jan. 6, 1871.—1m

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

69. JUNE 69.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES,

Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes, Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Goods, Inks, Writing Fluids and Stationery, Physician's Prescriptions and Family recipes accurately put up. Physicians and country Merchants supplied at REDUCED RATES.

Forney's Horse Powder

the best and cheapest for Horses, Cattle and Swine. Other Horse Powders of approved makes.

H U B E R ' S

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

June 11, 1869.—tf

DR. JAMES CRESS

DRUGGIST.

Store in Brant's Building, Baltimore Street.,

LITTLESTOWN.

HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, pure Liquors for for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Horse Powders,

Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery Toilet Soaps and Fancy articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars Tobacco and Snuff.

☞Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will with hard and soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or blueing. This is the best Soap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric.

Littlestown, May 13.—1y JAMES CRESS.

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
GOLD PENS,
&c., &c., &c.

Chambersburg Street, near Diamond.

☞Country Merchants supplied at City wholesale rates. [Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

CUT THIS OUT

FOR REFERENCE.

At Horner's Drug Store,

you can always get the best and cheapest

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, PERFUMERY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

Marble Yards.

W. N. MILLER'S

MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. of Baltimore and East Middle sts.,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every Description of Work executed in the finest style of the Art.

ALL KINDS OF

CAST, WROUGHT AND WIRE

RAILINGS,

FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

June 17, 1870.—tf

GETTYSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

MEALS & BROTHER,

East York Street, second Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Work in their line, such as

Monuments, Head-Stones,

TOMBS, MANTLES, &C.,

at the shortest notice—cheap as the cheapest.

☞Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange.

May 27.—1869, tf

Real and Personal Sales.

P U B L I C S A L E.

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on *Friday, the 24th day of February*, 1871, at their residence in Straban township, 2½ miles east of Gettysburg, near the Railroad, and midway between the York turnpike and the Hunterstown road, the following Personal Property, to wit: TWO WORK HORSES, 1 fine Brood Mare, 1 four-year old Horse, 1 Colt rising two years old, (blooded stock, sired by Dr. Tate's celebrated horse Cashier.) 4 YOUNG MILCH COWS, 4 head of Young Cattle, consisting of 1 Steer, 1 Bull and 2 Heifers, 4 Sheep, two-horse Wagon, three-horse Wagon, Screw-power Reaper, Hay Rake, Plows, Shovel Plows, Harrows, Corn Fork, Horse Gears, double and single Trees, Spreaders, Cow Chains, Grindstone, Corn by the bushel, Cutting-box, &c. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as 2 Bedsteads, Cook Stove and Fixtures, Parlor Stove, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by F. & W. VAN ORSDEL.

Jan. 20, 1871.—ts

P U B L I C S A L E.

The undersigned, intending to remove to Bendersville, will sell at Public Sale, *on Thursday, the 23d day of February*, 1871, on the premises of F. A. Asper, lying between Centre Mills and Bendersville, in Menallen township, the following Personal Property, viz: THREE HORSES, 2 of them Mares with foal, 1 Colt rising 2 years, one yearling, 4 head of MILCH COWS, some of them will be fresh by the time of sale or shortly after, 3 Heifers, 2 Sows and Pigs, 1 Shoat, 2 Wagons, one four-inch broad-tread for five or six horses, 1 two and three-horse narrow-tread Wagon, Wagon Bed, Hay Carriage, set of Dung Boards, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, Winnowing Mill, Cutting-box, 2 Plows, one a Bedford pattern and the other a Witherow, Harrow, single Shovel Plow, 2 Corn Forks, Dung and Pitch Forks, Dung Hook, Spreader, single and double Trees, Middle Rings, 2 set of Breechbands, 2 set of Front Gears, Housings, Collars, Bridles, Line, Saddle, Halters and Chains, Jockey Stick, 2 set of Breast Chains, Butt, Cow, Log and other Chains, Grain Scraper, Grain Shovel, Tar Bucket, Rakes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by SAMUEL M. PITZER.

JACOB MICKLEY, Auctioneer.
Jan. 20, 1871.—ts

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Saturday, the 4th day of February next.

The subscriber, intending to remove to North Carolina, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on York Street, Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz: ONE COLT, six months old, 1 good Covered Spring Wagon with Spread and Shafts, 1 Carriage with Spread and Shafts, 1 good Sulky, 3 good Sleighs, 2 Horse Robes, 5 Strings of Bells, Spread, pair of Shafts, double set of Wagon Harness, Collars, Bridles, Hitching Straps, 3 Saddles, Ropes, Trunk-rack, lot of Buckets, &c., pair of round Traces, 2 Flynets, Girths, Whips, 5 Fire Buckets, Wheelbarrow, Forks, Shovels, Woodsaw, Chains, &c. Also, good HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Morning Glory Stove and Pipe, Parlor Stove, Bedsteads, 3 Bureaus, Desk, Tables, Stands, Whatnot, good Sofa, Chairs, new Cane-seat Chairs, 2 large Rocking Chairs, Mirrors, Cradle, Quilting-frames, Step-ladders, also, NEW CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting of Bedstead, Dressing Bureau, Washstand, Candlestand, Towelrack, 3 Cane-seat Chairs, &c.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day. TERMS:—A credit of Eight Months will be given. SAMUEL HERBST.

JAMES CALDWELL, Auctioneer.
Jan. 20, 1871.—ts

P U B L I C S A L E.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the 28th day of February*, 1871, at his residence at Jonas Roth's Mill, in Butler township, Adams county, 1 mile Northeast of Mummasburg, on the road leading to Middletown, the following Personal Property, to wit: SIX WORK HORSES, 2 Mares with foal, a No. 1 Horse rising 5 years, 2 Young Mares rising 3 years, 9 Head of HORNED CATTLE, some of which are extra stock, 1 large fat Bull, 7 head of Shoats, 2 four-horse narrow-tread Wagons, Trotting Buggy, Sleigh and Bells, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, one as good as new, Lime Bed, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, Feed Trough, first-rate Winnowing Mill, Cutting-box, combined Reaper and Mower in good running order, Threshing Machine and Horse-power, 2 good Plows, 2 double Shovel Plows, 2 Harrows, Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, Dung and Pitch Forks, Rakes, Oats Forks, single, double and treble Trees, Grain Cradle, Grain Shovel, 3 sets of Breechbands, 3 sets of Front Gears, set of Harness, Wagon Saddle and Whip, Collars, Bridles, 4 Housings, four and six-horse Lines, Cavalry and Side saddles, Riding Bridles, 6 Halters and Halter Chains, set of Breast Chains, 2 sets of Butt Traces, Cow, Fifth and Log Chains, 2 Spreaders, Spade, Mattock, 12 or 15 Tons of Hay, a lot of Old Iron, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, the one-half interest of 38 Acres of Grain in the ground.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by HENRY ROTH.

JOHN HANES, Auctioneer.
Jan. 20, 1871.—ts

A LARGE SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, desiring to relinquish farming, intend to offer at Public Sale, on *Thursday, the 23d day of February*, 1871, on the premises, about 1½ miles North of Hampton, Adams county, Pa., and ½ mile West of the Baltimore and Carlisle Pike, the following Valuable Personal Property, viz: SIX HEAD OF MULES, (Kentucky bred,) from 3 to 6 years old, well mated in size and color, the color being a dark brown, and size from fifteen and a half to sixteen and three-quarter hands in height. This valuable team is well broken and suitable for either farm or road purposes. TWO HEAD OF HORSES, both good driving, one of them is the little bay Mare which took the county premium at Gettysburg last fall; 8 HEAD OF MILCH COWS, some of which will be fresh shortly after the sale, 3 HEIFERS, two of which are with calf, 1 BULL, (two yearling,) 4 good Brood sows, 3 of which are full-blooded Chester Whites, 1 Chester Boar, 6 Chester Shoats, and a lot of Young Pigs of same breed. 2 Broad-tread Wagons, one and two-horse Wagons, with Ladders, 1 Germantown Carriage, 1 new Bed with Lime-bottom, Hay Carriages, 1 Wire-tooth Rake, (Brandt's patent,) Threshing Machine and Horse-power, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, (Berlin make,) Cutting-box, Grain Drill, nearly new, 4 Plows, (2 of which are Baker's make,) 3 Harrows, double and treble Shovel Plows, Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, large Cultivator, Jack Screw, single, double and treble Trees, 2 Spreaders with Single Trees, Fifth, Log, Halter, Butt and Breast Chains, 1 set of Buggy Harness, 6 set of Horse Gears, nearly new, with home-made Traces, (Leeper's make,) 6 Housings, Wagon Saddle, Wagon Whip, Bridles, Collars, Halters, five-horse Line, Plow Lines, Check Lines, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythes, Axes, Dung Hook, Half-bushel, Grindstone, and a lot of genuine Norway Oats, Meat Vessel, Bacon, &c. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as Bedsteads, Chairs, Parlor Table, falling-leaf Table, large Walnut Dresser, Churn, Crocks, 2 Ten-plate Stoves, Parlor Stove, Kitchen Carpet, Doughtray, Apple Butter, Lard, Canned Fruit, and a lot of other things not herein specified.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

MARY T. TOWNSEND,
JOHN W. TOWNSEND,
WM. F. TOWNSEND.

LEWIS WALKER, Auctioneer.
Jan. 20, 1871.—ts

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, the 15th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, at his residence in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., on the road leading from Gettysburg to Taneytown, 4 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: ONE MULE, 1 Fresh Cow, 3 Heifers all with calf, 1 narrow-tread Wagon nearly new, Stone Bed, Patent Hay Carriage, Threshing Machine, wire-spring Tooth Rake, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, 2 Corn Forks, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Mattocks, Horse Gears, Breechbands, Flynets, Cruppers, Halters, Log and Cow Chains, Bridles, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Work Bench, Meat Bench, Sausage Grinder, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Tubs, Barrels, Axes, Maul and Wedges, &c. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, 1 eight-day large Corner Clock, 24 hour Clock, 6 Bedsteads, Bureau, Desk, Safe, Sink, Corner Cupboard, 3 Tables, Chairs, Stand, Clothes Chest, Flour Chest, Pots, Crocks, Tinware, Dishes, &c. Also, Potatoes and Onions by the bushel, 2 Scaps of Bees, a lot of Carpenter Tools, a lot of inch and half-inch Pine and Poplar Lumber, a lot of unfinished Beehives. Also, the Right to manufacture and sell the American for the remainder of the County of Adams.

☞Attendance will be given and terms made known by ISAAC T. SHRIVER.

Jan. 13, 1871.—ts

P U B L I C S A L E.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 25th of February next*, on the premises, in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., one-half mile East of Oxford, the following Personal Property, viz: THREE HEAD OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES, 1 three-yearling Colt, 3 head of MILCH COWS, 2 of which will be fresh in the spring, 3 Wagons, 1 four-inch broad-tread and one two-horse narrow-tread, Spring Wagon, 2 Wagon Beds, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, 2 sets of Manure Boards, Thresher and Power and Gum Belt all in good order, combined Reaper and Mower, Bald's patent Winnowing Mill, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, Falling-top Buggy with Shafts and Tongue, Sleigh, Corn-planter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivator, double Shovel Plows, Forks, single and double Trees, Spreader, Cutting Box, Jack Screw, Log, Fifth, Breast and Cow Chains, Butt Traces, Feed Trough, Anvil, Pincers, Hammer, cross-cut Saw, Scalding Trough, Grindstone, Mowing Scythes, Sled, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Dung Hook, 2 sets of Breechbands, 2 sets of Front Gears, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, Collars, Bridles, Housens, Hames, Wagon and Plow Lines, Check Lines, 2 sets of Yankee Harness, 2 Flynets, Riding and Wagon Saddles, Halters, Stone Drill, Mason Square, also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of 2 Stoves and Pipe, Ten-plate and Parlor Stoves, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Writing Desk, Clock, set of Stoneware Dishes, Looking Glass, and many other articles not here mentioned.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES M. NEELY.

JOHN STALLSMITH, Auctioneer.
Jan. 13, 1871.—ts

A SMALL PROPERTY AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the Hanover road, half a mile from Bonaughtown, adjoining lands of James Biehl, Rev. Shorb and others, and containing 18 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a one and a half story DWELLING HOUSE, part stone and part frame, a Frame Barn, Smoke House, well of excellent water, and plenty of fruit. Two acres are good timber. The land is in a high state of cultivation and under post and rail fencing. Terms easy, to suit purchasers.—Apply to or address the undersigned, in the same township. B. P. HAGAMAN.

Aug. 12, 1870.—tf

FOR SALE,

The Mansion House and Farm

Formerly the residence of Dr. Baugher, near Gettysburg, containing 27 acres of Land in good condition, ¾ of the land being inside the Borough limits. Is an excellent truck farm. The House is large, convenient and comfortable. A variety of Fruit, never-failing water, &c. For terms, enquire of Mr. George Arnold, Cashier of 1st National Bank, Gettysburg.

Dec. 7, 1870.—tf

Real and Personal Sales.

P U B L I C S A L E.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, February the 14th*, 1871, at his residence in Straban township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hunterstown to Heidlersburg, about 2 miles from either place, the following Personal Property, to wit: 4 good work Horses, 1 Mare with foal, 1 three-year old Colt, 1 two-year old Colt, 5 milch Cows, some will be fresh by the time of sale, 2 Bulls, 7 Heifers, 2 Sows with pigs, 2 Shoats, 1 Government Wagon in good running order, 1 good four-horse narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, as good as new, Lime Bed, 1 wire-tooth Hay Rake, Drill, 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, in good running order, Berlin make, Winnowing Mill, Grindstone, Sled and Box, Sleigh, 2 new Wheelbarrows, Cloverseed Huller, Rope 100 feet long, Hay Pitcher, Corn Sheller, 2 Iron Plows, Bendersville Plow, Plank Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Shovel Harrow, as good as new, 2 Shovel Plows, Corn Fork, Corn Coverer, Dung and Pitch Forks, three-horse Tree, double Trees, and a lot of single Trees, 2 sets of Breechbands, 3 sets of Front Gears, Wagon Saddle, 1 set of Harness, Collars, Bridles, Line, 2 Leather Flynets, Halters, Halter Chains, 1 set of Breast Chains, 3 sets of Butt Chains, Cow Chains, 2 Rail Chains, 2 Spreaders, Buggy Spread, Jack Screw, Grain Shovel, Mowing Scythe, cross-cut Saw, Flaxbreak, Scutching Mill, Mattock, a lot of Old Iron. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 3 bedsteads, Sink, Corner Cupboard, Desk, Cook Stove, Meat Vessel and Cider Barrels, Sausage Grinder, Sausage Stuffer, a lot of Smoked Meat, lot of Lard by the Pound, good [illegible] Rifle, Tow Wheel, Wool Wheel, &c.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. TERMS:—A credit of Twelve months will be given. SAMUEL G. DEARDORFF.

JOHN STALLSMITH, Auctioneer. Dec. 30-ts

VALUABLE FARM AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale a very DESIRABLE FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Penna., 1½ miles from Gettysburg, near the Chambersburg turnpike, containing 218 ACRES of land, of which there are 52 Acres in excellent timber. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and under very good fencing. The Improvements consist of a large new two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a new Weatherboarded Summer House close to the dwelling, a never-failing well of water in front of the door, Frame Barn, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and all other necessary outbuildings.

There is also an Apple Orchard in prime bearing, and another that is just coming into bearing; also, a young Peach Orchard in fine bearing order. There are small fruits of all descriptions around the buildings.

The property is well suited for division, with almost an equal proportion of timber at each end, and also plenty of water for stock.

Persons wishing to view the property, or ascertain terms, will call on the subscriber, or address by letter. THEODORE BENDER.

June 17, 1870.—tf

RARE BARGAIN.
VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., one-half mile [illegible] of Roth's Mill, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Arendtsville, ¼ mile from McCreary's Paper Mill, containing 107 ACRES. About 100 Acres of this land lies in a square. The land is in a good state of cultivation and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a large new two-story BRICK HOUSE, with a new Brick Summer House, close to the dwelling, with a never-failing well of Water at the door, Log Bank Barn with a new Wagon Shed and Corn-crib attached, Hog Pen, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is an excellent Spring of Water in the fields, so that you can let the cattle water from every field. There is also an Apple Orchard on the premises in prime bearing; also Peach and other small fruits in abundance close to the buildings.

Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the undersigned. For terms, address by mail, at Arendtsville, Adams County, Pa. MICHAEL BABE.

Dec. 23, 1870.—3m

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his valuable HOUSE and LOT, containing 1 Acre, situated on the Chambersburg turnpike in the Borough of Gettysburg.

THE HOUSE is built on the Cottage style, with 9 good Rooms and is very convenient throughout, and a good well of water at the door, with a good Stable and other outbuildings. The Grounds are nicely laid out, and planted with a variety of ornamental Trees.

To any person wishing to buy this is a rare chance. Terms easy.

☞If sold possession will be given in the second week of June; if not sold by that time it will be offered for rent until the 1st of April, 187

For particulars enquire of Geo. Arnold or Samuel Bushman at the First National Bank, or of

CYRUS S. GRIEST,
May 27, 1870—tf Flora Dale P. O. Pa.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned Executors of the the Estate of ELIAS SLAGLE, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the HOME MANSION, situate in New Oxford, containing 10 ACRES, more or less, of good farming land. The Improvements are a two-story BRICK HOUSE, with an out-kitchen attached, Frame Barn, with Carriage House, Hog Pen, Corn-crib, and all other necessary outbuildings attached, a well of never-failing water at the door, with a variety of all kinds of Fruit. It is a very desirable Home and persons wishing to purchase should call before going elsewhere. It is desirably located for business, adjoining the Ware-House of Messrs. Melhorn & Bender.

☞Any person wishing to view either of the properties will please call on the last named Executor, residing in New Oxford.

GEORGE SLAGLE,
CHAS. A. DIEHL,
Oct. 14.-tf Executors.

VALUABLE LANDS!!

FOR SALE.

No. 1, A FARM, two miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining Spring Hotel property, 153 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Switzer Barn, Tenant House, and other Improvements. Price $6,500—not more than cost of buildings.

No. 2, B FARM, two and a half miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining No. 1, 116 Acres, with good STONE HOUSE, Barn and other Improvements. An excellent grass farm. Price $4,500.

No. 3, A FARM adjoining No. 1, and town lots of Gettysburg, containing 119 Acres, with STONE FARM BUILDINGS. It is divided by the Chambersburg Turnpike and comprises many very choice building lots. Price, $6500.

No. 4, A FARM, five miles from Gettysburg, on public road, 152 Acres, good land in good condition, with large BRICK HOUSE, and large Switzer Barn. Price $5,500—very cheap.

No. 5, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles from Gettysburg, 240 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, all in good condition. Price $50 per acre.

No. 6, A FARM, 170 Acres, four miles from Gettysburg, on Public road, comfortable FARM BUILDINGS, red land, ½ limed.—Price $5,000 half cash.

No. 7, An excellent FRUIT FARM, ten miles north of Gettysburg, on public road, about 80 Acres good land, with comfortable Buildings. Price $3,500.

NO. 8, A GOOD RED LAND FARM, 150 Acres, comfortable HOUSE and all needed Outbuildings, and Barn, Land limed and in good order, good grass farm, near Baltimore Turnpike, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $6,500.

NO. 9, A TRACT OF GRANITE LAND, three miles from Gettysburg, on York pike, 22 Acres, good HOUSE and STABLE, a good stand for store or Mechanic. Price $2,500.

NO. 10, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, 224 Acres, well limed and in good condition, good Buildings, Weatherboarded HOUSE, large Bank Barn, plenty fruit, good location. Price $50 per acre; or will sell 184 Acres with buildings at same.

NO. 11, A VERY GOOD STOCK FARM, two miles east of Gettysburg, on York pike, 160 Acres, or will sell 110 Acres, about ½ limed, a good FRAME HOUSE, two Barns, well watered. Price $60 per acre—terms easy.

NO. 12, A VERY VALUABLE FARM, 254 Acres, of which 100 acres heavy Timber, Oak, Hickory and Walnut, five miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, two sets of Buildings, will sell ½ or the whole, excellent fruit farm, good land, red gravel. Price $45 per acre.

NO. 13, A GOOD FARM, 130 Acres, 7 miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road, good FRAME HOUSE and Barn, all kinds of fruit.—Price $3,900.

NO. 14, A FIRST-CLASS RED LAND FARM, 160 Acres, or will sell 100 Acres; 2 miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road; good Weatherboarded HOUSE, Bank Barn, abundant fruit, Land limed and in good order.

Also, several other Farms and Town Property. Also, Western lands and Town Property, to exchange for Adams County Farms.

R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney for the Owners,
May 27.-tf Gettysburg, Pa.

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

The new two-story

BRICK DWELLING,

with brick Backbuilding—7 Rooms—with Gaspipes through the entire building—fronting 60 feet on Carlisle street, north of Stevens Hall. The building is new, and completed in best style. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

If not sold by October 1, it will be for Rent.

C. H. & A. D. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9.-tf

WESTERN

PRE-EMPTION LANDS.

I HAVE ON HAND A FEW

T R A C T S

OF NO. 1,

second hand, pre-emption Lands located near Railroads, County Towns, &c., in well settled neighborhoods, which I will sell or exchange at a fair price for Real Estate in Adams county, Pa.

Feb. 5. 1868.—tf GEO. ARNOLD.

FOR RENT,

THE IDAVILLE HOTEL—with Store-Room attached—situate in Idaville, Adams county—all in good order. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. Apply to the undersigned, at Menallen P. O. JESSE HOUCK.

Jan. 13.—tf

The Star and Sentin

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IMPROVEMENT.—We notice quit improvement in the front of Huber's D Store, in the substitution of a hands show-window for the old one.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday the inst., the pupils of School No. 2, in H land township, presented a hands copy of "Modern British Essays," McCaulay, to their teacher, Mr. C. D. Spence, as a token of respect.

TO BE VACATED.—We understand t the officers of the Gettysburg and Y Turnpike company have made appli tion to the Legislature either to vac the turnpike or authorize an increase in tolls—it being claimed that the pr ent tolls are not sufficient to keep road in good repair.

BURNED.—We learn that a little ch of Mr. Pius Miller, residing in Berw township, Adams county, a few mi from this place, was badly burned day last week by its clothes taking during the temporary absence of the mo er. The child was badly burned before flames could be extinguished, but is n in a fair way of recovery.—*Hanover Sp tator.*

VACANT JUDGESHIP.—Gov. Geary w have the appointment of President Judg to serve until the next October electi in the Franklin Judicial district, in pla of Judge King, deceased. Bedford cou ty is urging the appointment of Hon. Sa uel L. Russel or W. McClay Hall, E while Somerset presents the name of H Wm. H. Koontz, formerly member Congress from this district. All of the gentlemen are good lawyers, and eith would make an acceptable Judge.

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ACCIDENT.—While Mr. McMaster, o Oxford township, Adams co., was engaged in hauling hay, a child of his, aged about eight years, met with a painful accident under the following circumstances: After McMaster had reached his barn with the load of hay, a neighbor got upon the wagon and threw down the spring pole, which struck the lad, (who was standing unobserved near the wagon,) upon the head, dangerously injuring the the child, who was picked up in an unconscious condition. We understand hopes are entertained of the child's recovery.—*Hanover Citizen.*

SALES.—Henry R. Slaybaugh has sold his property, in Butler township, to David Bricker—70 acres of land, with improvements, at $3,800.

Moses C. Benner has sold his property, in Cumberland township, to David Sandoe—about 41 acres, with improvements, at $2,800.

Abraham Baer has sold his farm, in Huntington township, to David Weaver—70 acres, with improvements, at $3,300.

David Weaver has sold his house and lot, in Tyrone township, to Benjamin Weaver, at $825.

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Com. vs. Geo. Palmer. Larceny of $10, on information of R. W. Sadler. The defendant was mail carrier on route between Mechanicsburg and Gettysburg. Mr. Sadler, of the firm of Hartman & Sadler, gave him a package of money to deliver at the First National Bank of Gettysburg. When the money was delivered, it was found to be $10 short, whereupon defendant was arrested. Mr. Sadler testified that he had carefully counted the money before handing it to Palmer, and was certain of the amount, while the officers of the Bank testified that it was $10 short when delivered at the bank. Defendant claimed that he delivered all the money entrusted him, and that if a discrepancy existed, it was the result of a miscount. He further produced testimony of excellent character. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Richard Scott, colored. Larceny of chickens and bag, the property of Franklin S. Reamer. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and five months imprisonment in Jail.

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A VALUABLE [illegible].—About ten years ago the theological world was startled by the announcement that an old manuscript copy of the Septuagint and the entire New Testament, ante-dating all known copies of the Scriptures—not excepting the celebrated Vatican manuscript—had been discovered at the Convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, by Dr. Tischendorff, a distinguished German theolgical savan, who for some years had been prosecuting his researches among the olden Greek, Syriac, Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, and Slavonic manuscripts. The convent where the manuscript was found being under the patronage of the Greek church, the monks, after a good deal of negotiation, were induced in 1859 to present it to the Emperor of Russia, the head of that church. A careful examination of the manuscript by Dr. Tischendorff and and other profound biblical scholars has satisfied them that it is the oldest copy of the Scriptures extant, dating back to the 4th century. Aside from the interest attaching to it by reason of its age, it is of great value in determining the original reading of the text, where, by reason of successive copying and emendations, later manuscripts are at variance. Hence its value to biblical scholars. It is written in Greek characters, on parchment leaves made of skins of asses or a species of antelope.

The Emperor of Russia, at a very great cost, ordered 200 *fac simile* copies of this manuscript—now known as the *Codex Sinaiticus*—to be prepared. Three years were required to accomplish this. Of course so highly prized a work would be in demand, but the number of copies being limited and their disposition depending on the munificence of the emperor, the securing of one would ordinarily be impracticable. Our readers will be glad to learn that through the agency of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, the Emperor was induced to present a copy to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and that it is now in the Library of that Institution. It is contained in four volumes, imperial quarto, 16 by 17 inches, and is printed on very heavy paper of the finest quality, almost equalling parchment in tenacity and solidity, a faithful re-production, as far as practicable, of the original manuscript.

SURVEY COMPLETED. The survey of the new rail road to run from New Oxford, in Adams county, and to intersect the Northern Central, at York, was completed as we learn from the *True Democrat*, on the 19th inst., and the road may now be said to be located. The track of this new road will be laid over one of the most beautiful and picturesque portions of the State and such is its admirable adaptation to the purpose, that the grade in no place exceeds fifty degrees to the mile. The route commences at New Oxford and from thence proceeds west of the Pigeon Hills, nearly parallel with the York and Gettysburg turnpike to Abbottstown.—From Abbotstown it runs nearly parallel with the turnpike to King's tavern, where it curves to the right passing by Noah's mill, thence with the turnpike again to the property of widow Spangler, in Paradise township, York county. From the last named place it runs parallel with the turnpike as far as Wolf's tavern, in Jackson township, where it curves to left and runs in a direct line with the turnpike to York. In the borough it crosses Penn street, about two hundred feet south of Union Cemetery, and the Codorus creek near Cottage Hill College, connecting with the Northern Central Railroad near Owens' coal yard. The entire distance of the route is less than nineteen miles, the grades light, the country fair and fertile, and everything to commend itself to this new enterprise. This survey [illegible] by that popular civil engineer, Joseph S. Gitt, Esq., so well and favorably known to our readers. Of the advantages of this route, location of depots, &c., we will speak hereafter. The name of this new enterprise, as recently, and we presume, permantly adopted, is "The Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railroad Company."

SWINDLING LAND AGENTS.—Farmers should be on their guard against a set of swindlers, professing to be land agents. They have been operating in surrounding counties. The Bedford *Inquirer* thus notes the doings in that county: We are informed that a set of sharpers professing to be Western land agents have been swindling the people in different sections of country. If what we learn is true, it is the most systematic fraud and wholesale swindle ever perpetrated on our people.

Their modus operandi is something like the following. They call on a farmer who they think has a little spare money, propose to sell him Western lands, make very fair inducements and sell at reasonable figures. They tell the buyer that unless everything is as represented by them, he will not have to pay for the land; they even enter into a written contract with him to this effect.

But at the same time they require of him a negotiable note, which they sell on the first opportunity at a discount of 50 to 70 per cent., and every cent can be recovered from the man who gives the note. Our information tells us that some of these same notes have been offered to parties in Bedford at one-third of their value.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for February, contains its usual variety of beautiful music. It is a mystery to us how the publisher can furnish so much valuable music for such a small sum, and a still greater mystery to see our musical friends spending their loose change for sheet-music when they can get from twelve to fifteen pieces of music for the small sum of thirty cents, by buying this Magazine.—The Febuary Number contains the following pieces, printed from *full-size* music plates, and worth $450 in sheet form:

Gently Lord, Oh! gently lead us. Solo, Duet, and Chorus. by H. P. Danks.
Sleep sweetly, love, and well. Serenade. J. H. Wand.
Riding in a Sleigh. Song and Chorus. Will S. Hays.
Safe in the ark. Song and Chorus. H. Tucker.
It is sad to love and [illegible]. Song. Templeton.
Sweet and low. Lullaby. Quartet. Barnby.
Song of the Mites. Sunday-School Hymn and Chorus. Dressler.
Hail the Lord's Anointed. Quartet. Mendelsshon.
Saviour, when in dust, to Thee. Quartet. Abt.
Come ye disconsolate. Song and Chorus. Dressler.
Sparkling Mazurka. J. Harmistoun.
Canary Schottische. J. Becht.
Seaside Waltz. C. Kinkel.
Vive la Paris. March. Raphaelson.
Dashing Spray. Polka. C. Kinkel.

Send 30 cents to the publisher, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York, and he will send you a sample copy.

☞ Messrs. Henderson & Flemming, 67 Nassau street, New York, have issued a beautiful "*Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Implements for 1871,*" which they are now prepared to furnish to their customers. Besides a number of wood engravings illustrating rare flowers, vegetables, and desirable farming implements, there are two handsome colored plates, representing the "Egyptian turnip-rooted Beet," and "Verbenas." Full directions are also given as to how, when and where to sow seeds. Messrs Henderson & Flemming are well known horticulturists, owning extensive Market Gardens in New Jersey, from which come most of their seeds; but they import largely from Europe new and rare varieties. See adv.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—Mr. Samuel Herbst, who intends to remove to North Carolina, will sell valuable Personal Property, at his residence on York street, on Saturday, Feb. 4. See adv. ts

[Selected for the Star and Sentinel.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

Valetudinarians, especially those who are afflicted with diseases of the stomach and bowels, are very apt to seek relief from ardent spirits. Let such people be cautious how they make use of this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed, by occasional doses of gin and brandy, into a love of those liquors, and have afterwards fallen sacrifices to their fatal effects. So great is the danger of contracting a love for distilled liquors by accustoming the stomach to their stimulus, that as few medicines as possible should be given spiritous vehicles, in chronic diseases. A physician of great eminence and uncommon worth, who died towards the close of the last century in London, in taking leave of a young physician of this city, who had finished his studies under his patronage, impressed this caution with peculiar force upon him, and lamented at the same time in pathetic terms, that he had innocently made many sots by prescribing brandy and water in stomach complaints.

Some people, living in countries subject to intermitting fevers, endeavour to fortify themselves against them by taking two or three wine-glasses of bitters, made with spirits, every day. There is great danger of contracting habits of intemperance from this practice. Besides, this mode of preventing intermittents is far from being a certain one. A much better security against them, is a tea-spoon full of the Jesuits bark, taken every morning during a sickly season.

DR. RUSH.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

HOW'S THIS FOR "SI?"

MR. EDITOR:—When Oliver Goldsmith wrote "The Deserted Village," it is doubtful whether he had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Silas C. Delap, the author of a double-distilled scholastic production in the *Compiler* of the 18th, but that the great poet knew that "Si," in the fullness of time, *would* come, is evident from his description of the schoolmaster, which is as follows:

"The village all declared how much he knew,
Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage
And e'en the story ran—that he could guage;
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquish'd, he could argue still;
While words of learned length, and thundering sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

The article in question is regarded by the public generally as a decidedly *sheely-shally* effort, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," especially so in view of the fact that Mr. Delap had not been a member of any previous Institute. X.

A WORD FOR COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—The Cleveland *Herald* makes the following truthful observation concerning country papers, and the duty of giving them wholesome support:

The local paper is an absolute necessity to the country and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman, for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other source. Every day's issue of the paper is so much local history, and the rise, growth and developement of the town and county can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper that constantly is gathering its items.—People do not properly appreciate their [illegible] of a paper too much by the number of colums it contains. The home paper at any price is the cheapest paper one can take, for in it is found the information to be obtained from no other source.

Another thing to be taken into consideration. Every county has one or more newspapers. Hence, the circulation of of each paper must be limited. There is therefore the greatest need of activity and interest on the part of the people to give their own paper a good, vigorous, and substantial support.

CORNS!—Who has not suffered from Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Tender Feet, &c., &c.? Briggs' Alleviator and Curative is a certain remedy. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail 60 cts. DR. J. BRIGGS & Co. Newark, N. J.

CATARRH!—What disease can be more disagreeable or disgusting than Catarrh? Briggs' Allevantor is a pleasant, cheap and positive remedy. Sold by druggists.

PILES!—Suffer not with Internal Bleeding or Itching Piles. A cure has been discovered! Briggs' Pile Remedies are safe and sure. Sold by druggists

CONSUMPTION!—With the hollow, soul-sickening cough, weakened lungs, profuse expectoration, the debilitating night-sweats, and all other symptoms of this fatal malady, are subdued by the use of Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer, the most appropriately named remedy yet discovered for Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold by A. D. Buehler, J. M. Huber and Druggists generally. tf

LOOK HERE.—E. Woodward has commenced, in connection with his Gunsmithing, the repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., which he will warrant to be better fixed than is done by the majority of Umbrella-menders. Any person wishing work done in this line can leave word at his shop on Carlisle Street, and it will be sent for and returned. Charges moderate. He also has still on hand a variety of Battle-field Relics, of any kind and style, a large assortment of Canes, &c. Call and see him. tf

NEW BLANKS.—We have now on hand a full assortment of newly printed Blanks for Justices of the Peace, including Informations, Warrants, Commitments, Summonses, Subpœnas, Executions, &c. Also Sale Notes, Negotiable Notes, Judgment Notes, &c., with and without waver clauses, School Warrants, School Statements, Contracts with Teachers, &c. Orders promptly filled.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines the desideratum. 1t

AT COST! AT COST! Until April 1871—at NORRIS' Corner, to make room for Spring goods—Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Now is your time for Bargains. Don't fail to call, if you need anything in my line. No Humbug. Call and see for yourselves.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.—The building now occupied by Jos. Wible & Son as a Produce Warehouse, Gettysburg, Pa.—Inquire of Joseph Wible. tf

A MAN in Covington, Ky., made a bet the other day that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whiskey in twelve hours. He won the bet, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and his widow remarked at the funeral the next day that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.

PRIME OYSTERS.—E. H. Minnigh makes it a point to serve up the VERY BEST Oysters that can be secured in the Baltimore market. He has special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, who will find every thing in prime order. Oysters served up in every style, to suit the most fastidious. Call and see for yourselves.

THE BEST STOVE now in market, for beauty, economy, and comfort, is admitted all around to be the MORNING GLORY. It defies all competition, and that is the judgment of all who have used it. It is just the thing for Offices, Stores, and Parlors Chambers. Call at C. H. Buehler's Ware Room, opposite the Passenger Depot, and examine for yourselves. tf

NOTICE.—The book accounts of J. W. CRESS must be closed up by the 1st of February next. Persons indebted can call at the Store, or on John Cress at his Warehouse. jan.13-3t

CAPT. NORRIS—Has the largest and best stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Furnishing Goods in town, and is selling them very cheap. Give him a call. dec.2–tf

[illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore, Thursday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	5 25	@	5 75
EXTRA FLOUR,	6 25	@	6 50
WHITE WHEAT,	1 80	@	2 00
RED WHEAT,	1 45	@	1 90
CORN,	77	@	85
RYE,	85	@	95
OATS,	55	@	56
TIMOTHY-SEED,	5 75	@	6 00
CLOVER-SEED,	7 25	@	7 25
FLAX-SEED,	0 00	@	1 90
BACON, SHOULDERS,	10¼	@	10¾
" SIDES,	12	@	12¾
" HAMS,	16	@	18
LARD,	12¾	@	13

Gettysburg Grain & Provision Market.

Gettysburg, Friday Morning.

FLOUR,	0 00	@	5 75
WHITE WHEAT,	1 20	@	1 30
RED WHEAT,	1 20	@	1 25
CORN,	70	@	70
RYE,	00	@	70
OATS,	00	@	42
BUCKWHEAT,	00	@	00
TIMOTHY-SEED,	0 00	@	6 00
CLOVER-SEED,	0 00	@	7 25
FLAX-SEED,	1 70	@	1 75
POTATOES,	80	@	1 00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Closing Prices of De Haven & Bro., 40 South 3rd St., Philadelphia.

3 o'clock, P. M., *Jan. 18th, 1871.*

U. S. 6's of '81,	110⅛	110¼
" " '62,	109¼	109½
" " '64,	108⅝	108⅞
" " '65,	108⅝	108⅞
" " '65 new,	107¾	108
" " '67,	108⅛	108⅜
" " '68,	108⅛	108⅜
" 5's, 10-40's,	109	109¼
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.,	110¼	110⅜
Gold,	110⅛	110⅜
Silver,	105	107
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	770	780
Central Pacific R. R.	900	910
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	670	700

MARRIED.

APPLEMAN—SHELER.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. Yingling, Mr. Jesse Appleman, of Union township, to Miss Amanda C. Sheler, of Straban township, Adams county.

HARE—ALTHOFF.—On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. Jacob Hare to Miss Philomena Althoff, both of Cumberland township.

KAAS—KEEFER.—On the 10th inst., at Mechanicstown, by the Rev. John McCloskey, Mr. John Kaas, formerly of this county, to Miss Ellen Keefer, daughter of Mr. David Keefer, of Mechanicstown district, Frederick county, Md.

MYERS—LIVINGSTONE.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. James F. Myers, near Round Hill, to Miss Lydia J. Livingstone, of Clearspring, York county.

SELL—TREIBER.—On the 22d inst., by Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. William Sell, of Adams county, to Miss Elizabeth Treiber, of York county.

TIPTON—LITTLE.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Wm. H. Tipton, of Gettysburg, to Miss Lizzie Little, of Chambersburg.

DIED.

Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, &c.

BARRETT.—At Cambria, Pa., on the 21st inst., John Barrett, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 78 [illegible] interred in Ever Green Cemetery.

CULVER.—At the M. E. Parsonage, in this place, on the 19th inst., Hanna M. Culver, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Culver, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa., aged 23 years and 24 days.

CARNS.—On the 7th inst., near Abbottstown, Mrs. Catharine Carns, aged about 72 years.

COBEAN.—On the 20th inst., near Gettysburg, after an illness of over 16 years, Samuel Cobean (of S.) aged 66 years, 5 months and 20 days.

HOFFMAN.—At Attica, Indiana, on the 15th inst., Charles Greenwood, infant son of John F. and Sallie A. Hoffman, aged 3 months and 2 weeks.

MARKEL.—On the 8th inst., in Adams county, Mr. John Markel, aged 78 years, 11 months and 27 days.

MARTIN.—On the 17th inst., in this place, of pneumonia, George John, son of Joseph and Cecelian Martin, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

SULLIVAN.—On the 10th inst., at her residence in Fairfield, Hannah Sullivan, aged 65 years, 9 months and 11 days.

☞ Westminster *Sentinel* please copy.

WENSCHOFF.—Dr. Edward Wenschoff, at his residence near Emmittsburg on the 11th inst., at an advanced old age. The deceased was formerly from Abbottstown, Pa., where he practiced for many years.

WEIKERT.—On the 18th inst., at his residence in Highland township, Mr. Andrew Weikert, aged 70 years, 10 months and 27 days.

Father Weikert was a man of few words but full of meaning; he had a clear mind, and an even temper; he seldom if ever allowed himself to become excited or his temper ruffled.

Father Weikert was a kind Parent; he amply provided for the comforts of his family. But God in his wise providence, has seen fit to take our dear father from our midst. But may those bleeding hearts of ours be bound up with the hope that he is gone to be forever with the Lord; and also that the Lord has given us the blessed assurance that if we put our trust in Him, who is able to save to the uttermost, when this mortal life is ended, we may be again reunited where parting is no more.

Dear father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

J. R. S.

YOHE.—On the 11th inst., near Abbottstown, Christian Yohe, aged 68 years, 1 month and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of ROBERT TATE, deceased, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN M. TATE, Adm'r.
Jan. 27.–6t

LICENSE.

The following application to keep a Tavern has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 16th of February, 1871:

Noah Stocksdale, Borough of Littlestown.
H. G. WOLF, Clerk.
Jan. 27.–td

BUTCHERING.

THE undersigned has commenced the Butchering business in the rear of the Washington House, Gettysburg, and will pay the highest price for Calves, Sheep and Lambs. Persons wanting meat, or having stock to sell, will call at the Washington House. Meat ordered will be delivered at dwellings any place within the town.—The patronage of the public is solicited.
JAMES McGAUGHY.
Jan. 27, 1871.—4t

Agricultural College, of Penn'a.

This Institution will re-open for Spring Term, (1871,) of twenty-four (24) weeks
On Friday, February 10th.
For general circular, catalogue and other information, address
THOS. H. BURROWS,
President Agricultural College, P. O.,
Jan. 27.–4t Centre county, Pa.

Rule, and Notice.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans Court held at Gettysburg for said County, on the 25th day of January, 1871.
Rule granted on WM. F. BAKER, Guardian of JOHN F. WISOTZKEY and EMANUEL P. WISOTZKEY, minor children of Emanuel Wisotzkey, deceased, to show cause why he should not be discharged from said guardianship, returnable on the 16th day of February, 1871. By the Court.
H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

To WM. F. BAKER.
You are hereby notified that the above rule will be for hearing by the Orphans Court of Adams county, on Thursday, the 16th of February, 1871.
MARIA M. GINTLING,
Jan. 27, 1871.—3t Petitioner.

FOR GOOD BOOTS, SHOES, OVERSHOES, ARCTICS, and GUM SHOES, call at PICKING'S.

VESTS, VESTS. Picking & Co., have the largest and best assortment of VESTS ever offered. Call.

Book and Job Printing
OF ALL KINDS
Done with neatness, cheapness and dispatch at
The Star and Sentinel Office.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, *on Friday, the 10th of March,* 1871, at his residence in Mountpleasant township, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, on the road to Bonaughtown, the following Valuable Personal Property, viz:

THREE HEAD OF WORK-HORSES, 1 Mare with foal, 2 Young Horses, 1 rising 6 and the other 6 years old, 1 Colt 2 years old, 5 head of MILCH COWS, some will be fresh at time of sale, 2 Bulls, 1 Heifer, 9 head of Shotes, 1 narrow-tread three-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Falling-top Buggy, Sleigh and Bells, Log and Lime Sled, new set of Hay Carriages, 2 Lime Beds one new, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, good Fanning Mill, Cutting-box, combined Reaper and Mower, 3 Shear Plows, single and double Shovel Plows, Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, 2 Harrows, Cultivator, single, double and treble Trees, Spreader, Log, Halter, Cow, Butt and Breast Chains, 2 set of Breechbands, 2 set of Front Gears, 2 set of Harness, Flynets, Riding Saddle, Wagon Saddle, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Check Lines, Plow Lines, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythes, 2 Grindstones, Maul and Wedges, Wheelbarrow, also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as Bedsteads, Cane-bottom Chairs, Copper Kettle, Apple Butter, &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by ABRAHAM TAWNEY.
JOHN STALLSMITH, Auctioneer.
Jan. 27, 1871.—ts

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, *on Thursday, the 9th of March,* 1871, at his residence in Butler township, Adams county, on the road from Gettysburg to Arendtsville, ½ mile from the latter place, ½ mile from Roth's Mill, and ½ mile from Wierman's Mill, the following Valuable Personal Property, viz:

THREE DRAUGHT HORSES, 1 Brood Mare, 3 Colts, one a yearling, one two-yearling and one three-yearling, 3 MILCH COWS, one will be fresh at time of sale, 1 large Durham Bull, 1 head of Young Cattle, 4 head of good Sheep, Brood Sow, Chester White, 4 Shotes, 1 good four-horse narrow-tread Wagon, Lime Bed as good as new, 2 set of Hay Carriages, Bow Ladder, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, as good as new, Grain Drill, as good as new, Fayetteville Wheat Fan, Rolling-screen, nearly new, Large Wood Sled, nearly new, Dung Sled, Grind-stone, Flaxbrake, Grain Cradle, (Hikes' make,) Clover Cradle, Seiler and Bendersville Plows new, Drag Rake, Feed Trough, Harrow, Corn Coverer, Corn Fork, single Shovel Plow, double Shovel Plow, Dung Hook, a lot of Forks and Shovels, Mattock, three-horse double Tree, 2 two-horse double Trees, two-horse Spreader, 1 one-horse Spreaders, long Log Chain, pair of long Traces, pair of Breast Chains, pair of Butt Traces, Shaking Fork, 3 Rakes, Grain or Scoop Shovel, 2 Threshing Flails, set of Manure Boards, Axe, Mowing Scythe and Snath, lot of good Old Iron, 2 set of Crupper Gears, 2 set of Wheel Gears, 4 Collars, 4 Blind Bridles, Riding Bridle, Wagon Whip, four-horse Line, Housing, 2 head Halters and Chains, Flynet nearly new, Lead Rein, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ A Credit of 12 Months will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN PUNT.
JOHN HANES, Auctioneer.
Jan. 27, 1871.—ts

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & Co.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply [illegible] unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the proceeds of the land sales are used in purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30.—Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
Wm. PAINTER & Co.,
Bankers, Philadelphia, Agents for Eastern Pa.,
AND
Gettysburg National Bank
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Jan. 27—3t

"Gardening for Profit,"
AND
"Practical Floriculture,"
BY
PETER HENDERSON,

The former detailing the system of MARKET GARDENING; the latter DESCRIPTIVE of the modes of COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE, as practiced in the vicinity of New York. Mailed, post-paid, for $1.50 each.

Our Annual Descriptive Catalogue of
Vegetable and Flower Seeds,
Containing two new and BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PLATES, is now ready. Also, Catalogue of
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ILLUSTRATED with Colored Plates and Engravings. Both will be mailed on receipt of Twenty-five Cents, or sent with either of the above Books free of charge.
HENDERSON & FLEMING,
SEED MERCHANTS AND GROWERS,
67 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Jan. 27, 1871.—4t

OVER COATS.
PICKING & CO., are selling them off very cheap to make room for spring purchases.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a month)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 27.–4w

JURUBEBA.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 27.–4w

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed,* makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed.* The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 27.–4w

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for Grosheck's Calculating machine, rapid, accurate, reliable, simple, easily operated, cheap and beautiful. Giving instantaneous additions or subtractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time, carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, etc., without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 27.–4w

AGENTS WANTED for Abbott's PRUSSIA and the FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, in German and English, with fine steel engravings, maps, &c.—Agents are getting from 25 to 50 subscribers per day. One Agent reports 163 orders the first two days. Now is the time to secure an Agency for this and other works desirable for Agents. Address Quaker City Publishing House 217 and 219 Quince St., Philadelphia. Jan. 27.–4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. New York. 4w

Established 1858. E. H. KELLOGG, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant, Tanners, Wool, Signal and Machinery Oils. E. H. Kellogg's combined Wool and Spindle Oil is an Extra Wool Oil, which scours out easily and perfectly from the whitest goods, is handsome in color, almost entirely odorless, endures a temperature of 23° and a less quality is required to do the work than of the best Lard, while the price is much less, and besides having all the above named desirable qualities, it is really a very nice Spindle Oil. Address E. H. KELLOG, No. 17 Cedar Street, P. O. Box 4338, New York. Jan. 20.–4w

The Greatest Success of the Season.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
BELDEN: THE WHITE CHIEF.
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains. The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes.—Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. Why they Scalp. How they Woo and Wed, Doctor, Worship, &c., &c.
New, Fresh and popular. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Some choice field yet to be had. Apply at once for sample chapters. Illustrations and full particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, 400 Chestnut St., Phila. Jan. 27.–4w

CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PREPARED BY DR. WELL'S.
The most important discovery of the age is this wonderful Healing and Cleansing agent for the diseases or weakness of the Respiratory organs, Sore Throat, Sudden Cold, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Asthma, Dryness of the Throat or Windpipe, diseases of the Lungs and for all irritation of the mucuous membrane.
All vocalists and public speakers who speak and sing without effort, use these Tablets, their effect in clearing the voice is simply astonishing as can be shown by numerous certificates.
DR. WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
act directly on the mucuous membrane and should be promptly and freely taken in all exposure or violent change of weather, as they equalize the Circulation of the Blood and thus ward off all tendency to colds and Lung difficulty.
The proprietors would say, all first class medicines have their imitations, and they would CAUTION the public against imposition by having other medicines thrust upon them in place of these admirable Tablets.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 34 Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 25 cents a box. Jan. 27.–4w

WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, and no humbug. Address LATTA & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 13.–4w

8 O'CLOCK.
Jan. 13.–4w

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!—By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. Jan. 13.–4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. PATTON, Treas. Springfield, Mass. 4w

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale by the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.*, 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506.—Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. Jan. 13.–4w

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—The Land of Sacred Mystery, or the Bible read in the light of its own Scenery,—Rev. W. L. Gage's new book, is now ready. Printed on tinted paper, issued in beautiful style, contains 200 Superb Engravings, and is one of the most valuable Biblical books ever issued. In every family where the Bible is to be found, and there are millions of them, there can this work be sold. Agents will appreciate this. We want agents also for Prof. Stowe's "Self-Interpreting Family Bible,"—the grandest book ever issued, being his crowning life work—pronounced by critics the finest and most complete Bible extant, now having a larger sale than any other three Bibles combined. Splendidly illustrated—contains a dictionary of the Bible, with 200 engravings, a history of each book, etc., and enables any reader to form his own commentary on the Scriptures as he Studies them. Any agent or person who reads this, and who desires the most profitable and honorable business, send for circulars with full information. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co, Hartford, Conn. Jan.13.–4w

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.
THE GREAT
Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence,* which pronounces them unequalled. Their
TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.
☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the AGRAFFE TREBLE.
☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; Patented Aug. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.
We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory
PETER BENTZ, Agent,
No. 30 East Market street, York, Pa.
Sept. 23, 1870.—6m

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER, purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the Blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn. says:

I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtol, of Lima, Ohio writes. I have suffered for twenty years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

☞ Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore
CLEMENTS & CO., Proprietors.
Feb. 11, 1870—1yin
☞ For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by A. D. BUEHLER, Druggist.

New Advertisements.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men.—That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make the unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4t

UNIVERSALISM: What is it? Send for the *Star in the West,* Cincinnati. A large 8-page weekly; established 1827. It meets all the wants of the family; $2 50 per year, $1.25 six months.—Try it. Specimens free. Address WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL, Cincinnati, Ohio. 4t

GENUINE NORWAY OATS, and ALSIKE CLOVER. Sample packages sent free to all Farmers; also, a copy of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, by enclosing stamp to N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa. 4t

CHOIRS JUST WHAT YOU NEED!—New Anthems and Quartets for 5 cents. Mailed free. Send 5 cents, for specimen, to J. A. BUTTERFIELD, No. 257 West Madison Street, Chicago. 4t

NEW YORK SAFETY STEAM POWER CO. Steam Engines, with and without cut-off, and Sectional Safety Steam Boilers, built in quantities by special machinery. Send for circular, 44 Cortland street, N. Y. 4t

$5 to $10 per Day. Men, Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 4t

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.
$30 SALARY PER WEEK, and expenses, paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET, & Co., Marshall, Mich. 4t

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "Nothing better." CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston. 4t

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1.25.
UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
Relieves most violent paroxysms in five minutes and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.
THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful Black or Brown. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists. 4t

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1,000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence, by obtaining PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, or SOUL CHARMING. 400 pages; cloth. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c., all contained in this book; 100,000 sold; price by mail, in cloth $1.25, paper covers $1.—NOTICE.-Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the work free. As no capital is required, all desirous of genteel employment should send for the book, enclosing 10 cts. for postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., 41 South 8th St., Philadelphia. Jan. 20, 1871.–4t

Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
"Deserves our hearty recommendation," N. Y. Musical Review. "Unexceptionable in taste and style." Dwight's Journal. "Soundest, clearest, best book for the Piano." Phil. Eve. Bulletin.—"Will supersede every other of the kind." Worcester Spy. "Possesses merit not claimed by other works." Cleveland Herald. "Common sense, plain talk, and brevity." Boston Journal.—"Presents many new and important ideas." N. Y. Tablet.
No long dry lessons, nor wearisome exercises, but Sprightly Studies throughout, and Charming Melodies for practice at every step. It is all that can be desired. Price $3.75. Sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
Jan. 6, 1871.—1y

AT PRIVATE SALE
50 ACRES OF GOOD LAND,
situate on "Diamond Hill," 1 mile West of Gettysburg and one of the finest building sites in this vicinity. Call on, or address
W. H. HOUGHTELIN.
Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.
A good Farm 3 miles from Gettysburg containing 100 ACRES with Improvements for $1600—one-half cash, the balance easy payments. Call on, or address P. D. W. HANKEY,
Jan. 13, 1871.—tf Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice to the Public!
THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, leaving former place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., passing by Leitersburg, Waynesboro', Monterey and Clermont Springs, Fountain Dale and Fairfield arriving at Gettysburg at half past four o'clock and returning from Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday arriving at Hagerstown to make connection with the 5 o'clock train for Baltimore. ANNA WASSEN.
May 21.—tf

STAGE OFFICE.
KEYSTONE HOUSE.
THE Keystone House, Chambersburg street, has been selected as the Gettysburg office for the CHAMBERSBURG and EMMITTSBURG STAGE LINES. Stage for Chambersburg leaves daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., and for Emmittsburg daily at the same hour. Fare received at the Hotel and passengers called for at any place in town.
The Keystone House runs a first-class HACK to and from the Depot FREE. Hack to hire.
W. E. MYERS.
Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1870.—6m

LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S SHOES are selling at cost to close out, at PICKING & CO.

LATEST STYLES of all kinds of HATS and CAPS, at PICKING & CO.

TO BUY ANYTHING CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, call at PICKING & CO.
Jan. 6, 1870.—tf

WEAVER & CO.
Livery, Sales & Exchange
STABLES,
Washington Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Weaver & Co., have taken the well known Livery Stables of N. Weaver, and are prepared to supply the public with all styles and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.
☞ Parties wishing to visit the Battle-field, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for Guides.

CARRIAGE MAKING
WILL also be carried on in all its branches at their Shops opposite the Livery, all styles of
BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c.,
built of the best material and by skillful workmen, on short notice.
REPAIRING
promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.
LEVI WEAVER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH,
W. T. ZIEGLER.
Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY
WM. P. M'CARTNEY wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that having purchased the interest of his partner, (L. V. B. Soper,) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, he will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all.
He has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
GOLD and SILVER AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER TEA and TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, GOLD, SILVER and STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES; also, CLOCKS of the best Manufacture, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS, SCREWS and BRIDGES.
☞ Watch and Clock work warranted for one year. Jewelry repairing executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. [Sept. 10, 1869—tf

CLOCKS, WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY.
A. R. FEISTEL
Has removed his shop to York street, opposite the Globe Inn, Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Old Silver taken in exchange. All kinds of REPAIRING done, and charges moderate. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 25, 1870.—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Fahnestock Brothers.
FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
Dry Goods, Hardware,
QUEENSWARE, CARPET,
Groceries, Cedarware,
IRON, PAINTS, &c.

FURS are cheap this season at Fahnestock's.
DRESS GOODS—all the new styles and in every variety at Fahnestock's.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS and NEEDLE-WORK—the largest stock ever in town at Fahnestock's.
SHAWLS of all kinds and prices at Fahnestock's.
CHRISTMAS GOODS at Fahnestock's.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c., latest style at Fahnestock's.
CALICOS—best at 12½ cents at Fahnestock's.
WATER-PROOF CLOTH from $1.00 yard up at Fahnestock's.
RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS at Fahnestock's.
GLOVES in large assortment at Fahnestock's.
Nov. 18, 1870—tf

J. L. SCHICK,
has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
that has been brought to Gettysburg this Spring
which will be sold at the owest possible rates.
May 6. 1870—tf.

NEW FIRM.
REBERT & BUSHMAN.
Dry Goods, Carpets, Glassware, &c.
THE firm of Rebert & Elliott having been dissolved, it is succeeded by REBERT & BUSHMAN, who will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand, on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-house, Gettysburg. The junior partner has for years been employed as salesman in the store of J. L. Schick, and therefore brings to his new position an experience in the business possessed by few.
The stock now offered, owing to large additions of the newest and latest styles and patterns of Goods, is one of rare attractiveness, and cannot fail to please, whilst their prices, having bought to the best advantage, will also be found satisfactory. The inducements they offer cannot be excelled in the town or county. They make a specialty of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
an invite attention to the assortment they now offer, promising at the same time to continue it up to the highest standard.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
they offer a large and varied stock, and feel certain that all who come can be suited in goods and price.
DOMESTICS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., will always be found in full variety, with the best chances offered to buyers.
Everything possible will be done to render satisfaction, and thus earn a liberal share of public patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
ADAM REBERT,
Nov. 25, 1870.—tf JOHN H. BUSHMAN.

NEW
Fall and Winter Goods
AT GRIEST & BOWERS,
York Springs, Pa,
MOTTO—"Quick Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns."
THE undersigned, having just returned from the city of Philadelphia, offer the citizens of York Springs and elsewhere, a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furs, Oil Cloths, &c., &c. We offer as specialities, at great reduced prices, LADIES' FURS, DRESS GOODS and WOOLEN HOSIERY.
Please remember that cash brings better bargains than long credits, and frequent settlements make long friends.
We have a large lot of ready-made OVERCOATS, made to order, suitable for this vicinity, which will be sold at the lowest prices possible.
Thankful for past favors, and with attention to business and a disposition to please, we solict a continuance of public patronage.
GRIEST & BOWERS.
Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

T. R. COVER. A. RAFFENSPERGER.
NEW FIRM.
ARENDTSVILLE, PA.
THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm name of COVER & RAFFENSPERGER, call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their splendid assortment of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
all of which have been purchased in a falling market for cash, and which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest figures. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ A lot of good Rails for sale.
TOBIAS R. COVER,
A. RAFFENSPERGER.
Arendtsville, Pa., April 15, 1870—tf

Photograph Galleries.

TIPTON & MYERS'
EXCELSIOR GALLERIES
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Make all styles of Pictures from minature to life size, including the
"REMBRANDTS"
OR SHADOW PICTURES,
Photographs Finished in Oil
WATER COLORS, OR INDIA INK.
Views of the Battle-field!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
☞ Always a large and well selected stock of Frames, Albums, Stereoscopes, Cord, Tassels, &c. always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Dec. 7, 1870.—tf

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of GEORGE PATTERSON, deceased, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Dec. 30, 1870.—6t Administrator.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JOHN SPANGLER, late of East Berlin, Hamilton township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW D. SPANGLER, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 6, 1871.—6t

NOTICE.—The first and final account, of STUART W. HOFFMAN, assignee of FRANKLIN D. DUPBORN and wife of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said court *on the 3d day of February, A. D.,* 1871, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB MELHORN, Prothy.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

NOTICE.—The first account of WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Assignee of GEORGE A. CODORI and Wife, of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by said Court *on the 3d day of February next,* unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB MELHORN, Proth'y.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Auditor to dispose of the exceptions to the Account of DAVID KENDLEHART, Executor of the Estate of James Bowen, deceased, will sit at his office in Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 6th day of February next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment.
A. J. COVER, Auditor.
Jan. 20.—3t

Stray Sheep.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Highland township, about the middle of last November, SEVEN SHEEP, white, with cropped ears, most of them ewes. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOSEPH KUNKLE.
Jan. 13, 1871.—3t

Register's Notices.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:
77. The first account of Samuel and Wm. Shull, Executors of the Will of John Shull, late of Straban township, deceased.
78. The first account of John Sowers, Administrator of Jacob Sowers, deceased.
79. The first account of Ephraim Howard, Executor of George Howard, deceased.
SAMUEL A. SWOPE, Register.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

Court Proclamation.
WHEREAS, the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in said district, and JOSEPH J. KUHN and ROBERT McCURDY, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th of Nov., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY, 1871—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and the Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with Rolls, Records, and Inquisitions, Examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in jail of said county of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. JACOB KLUNK, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 20, 1871—tc

JURORS FOR JANUARY.
GRAND JURY.
Hamiltonban—Zachariah Myers, Foreman.
Freedom—John Cunningham.
Mountpleasant—Michael Levinstine, John Stallsmith, Pius S. Smith.
Union—William A. Young, Joseph Keller.
Berwick twp.—Samuel A. Wertz.
Menallen—Henry Beamer, Jonas Orner, Francis Cole.
Butler—John Lauver, Samuel Deitrick.
Cumberland—Joseph Bayly, William G. Black.
Conowago—Jesse D. Keller.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob F. Lower, Solomon Hartman.
Straban—John Spangler.
Liberty—Blasius Kebil.
Latimore—Andrew L. Coulson.
Gettysburg—Jacob Troxel, John McCleery.
GENERAL JURY.
FIRST WEEK.
Tyrone—Charles Yeats.
Conowago—Jeremiah Aulabaugh, Levi Kindig, John Rahn, Wm. H. Brogunier.
Reading—Oliver F. Neely.
Butler—John Eicholtz, David Bricker, Jesse Houck.
Franklin—Jacob Raffensperger, Peter Sholl, Peter Adams, George Bushey, Joseph Rebert, Paul Sowers.
Oxford—William King, John C. Zouck, Alexander L. Himes, Silas Fickes, George Louch.
Liberty—John Nunemaker, Joseph P. McDivit.
Union—M. H. Kitzmiller, Henry Felty, Jr., Washington King, William A. Sell.
Menallen—John D. Wright, Elisha Penrose, Zachariah Oyler.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Charles F. Hinkle, John McGinly, James B. Myers, Daniel Sullivan, J. Stewart Witherow.
Cumberland—Henry Butt, E. D. Keller.
Straban—Peter Stallsmith, Henry Thomas.
Gettysburg—S. B. Row, Andrew Schick, David Kitzmiller, John L. Holtzworth.
Mountjoy—Henry Benner, Philip Daugherty, James H. Collins, James Reaver.
Huntington—Sebastian Fickes, Henry Wierman, John Knaub.
Germany—David Linn, Samuel Brady.
Freedom—Joshua Brown.
Mountpleasant—J. A. C. Rindlaub, A. H. Dietrich, Joseph Sheely, John Kerrigan.
Highland—David Stewart.
Latimore—Isaac D. Worley.
Littlestown—Alexander Shorb.
SECOND WEEK.
Gettysburg—John H. Zinn, George Geyer, Hugh McIlhenny, Henry Rupp, William Ruff.
Union—George B. Basehoar.
Mountpleasant—John L. Jenkins, George A. Stine, J. E. Tawney, James A. Biehl.
Mountjoy—Newton Horner, Henry Snyder, Henry W. Schwartz.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Harner, Joseph W. Kittinger.
Cumberland—Isaac Diehl, Raphael Sherfy, Thomas T. Norris, Marks Furney, Jr., George Fiscel, Lafayette Brenizer.
Oxford—Daniel Heltzel, Solomon Brown, Wm. B. Stidler.
Reading—John Bosserman, Michael Harbold, Samuel H. Taughinbaugh.
Huntington—Eli Kochenour, Jacob B. Chronister, Jonathan Miller.
Franklin—Samuel McKenrick, E. W. Stahle, John P. Butt, Levi Gilbert, Henry L. Bream.
Germany—Wm. McSherry, Levi Murren.
Straban—Jacob King.
Butler—W. H. Dietrich.
Liberty—James Corry.
Highland—Joseph Hershey.
Tyrone—Silas Delap.
Hamilton—John Patterson, Jacob Baker.
Menallen—Noah D. Snyder, Benjamin Wierman.
Latimore—Charles W. Griest.
York Springs—T. D. Reed.
Dec. 30, 1870.—tc

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Hardware and Groceries.
The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of Hardware and Groceries, which they are offering at their old stand on Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Coach Findings, Shoe Findings, Cabinet-Maker's Tools, Housekeeper's Fixtures, All kinds of Iron, &c., &c., &c,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had in this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the City.
DAVID ZIEGLER,
May 29, 1867—tf JOEL B. DANNER.

NEW STORE!
SWEITZER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Hardware and Groceries,
Carlisle St., near the Railroad, Gettysburg.
HARDWARE—Includes Builders' Hardware generally. Nails, Locks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c. We call the attention of Blacksmiths to our assortment of Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c.
HOUSE KEEPERS are invited to examine our stock of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Buckets, Tubs, &c., &c.
GROCERIES, such as Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, Soaps, &c., all of which we will constantly keep on hand. All sold low for cash.
Here is the place to buy cheap. Don't forget to call and examine our stock of goods.
SWEITZER & BRO.
Oct. 7, 1870—tf

FOR SALE!
ONE OF THE
BEST MILL PROPERTIES
with one of the BEST FARMS in Adams County.
Also, desirable
Real Estate in Gettysburg.
Also, valuable
Lands in Iowa and Missouri.
McCLEAN & WOODS,
Attorneys at Law, and
Jan. 13, 1871.—3m Real Estate Agents.

The Star and Sentinel.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1871.

The Star and Sentinel Calendar FOR 1871.

1871.	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.	1871.	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUL.							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG.			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEP.						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APR.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUN.					1	2	3	DEC.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

ROADS AND ROAD-MAKING.

Of primary importance to the civil as well as military power of any country are good public thoroughfares. Rapidity and cheapness in transportation are vital necessities to commercial prosperity, and in time of war the safety of a nation may depend upon the state of her roads. These facts have long been recognized, and hence the perfection of roads has been a problem to which engineers have in all ages assidously applied themselves. The importance of even a slight advance in improvement has kept alive interest in this department of engineers, and century after century has elapsed without the perfect ideal being considered as yet reached.

That this is true is proved by a very brief review of the Patent Office records, in which patents for various compositions for road surfaces, and for methods of road-building, constitute every year a notable number of the patents applied for and issued.

Probably the most remarkable success ever yet achieved by any one system was that which attended and still attends the macadam road. Notwithstanding its expensive character, it today covers more surface in Europe than any other. In America, except in the vicinity of large towns, this road is not much employed, the comparative spareness of the population and the small amount of travel in rural districts not warranting the cost of its construction and maintenance.

There are few circumstances under which this road is not admirably adapted to town and country thorougfares.—It has a smooth surface after it has been a little used, and affords an admirable foothold for horses. It is expeditiously laid, and perhaps demands as little expense for care and maintenance as any other capable of equal endurance and service.

It is now fifty years or thereabouts since Macadam introduced this celebrated system, and it is quite doubtful whether the next fifty years will give the world anything better for all purposes. But, as we have already said, this system is not at the present, nor is it probable that it soon will be, available for the greater part of American thoroughfares.

Roads in this country must, from the nature of the case, be constructed of such materials as are available immediately along their lines, and must necessarily be more or less imperfectly.

In this and in other countries the great enemy of roads is frost, and the only way to even partially prevents its ravages is to construct roads high enough to allow thorough drainage.—The flat surface permitted on most roads in this country is the most radical defect. The result is rivers of mud in spring and autumn, and frozen ruts of indescribable ugliness and discomfort in winter until such time as the snow covers and fills them.

A few days' labor devoted to thorough ditching along the sides of the roads and elevating the centres where they have settled below the proper grade would greatly mitigate the evils complained of. This is generally done, when done at all, by throwing back on the road the soil excavated from the ditches, a very erroneous method and almost a sheer waste of labor. Such soil is generally composed of comminuted and pulverized material washed off from the road, and will only temporarily pack. As soon as it becomes very dry in summer it grinds up into a dust heap and is blown off by winds, and is washed off again by rains.

All soil used to raise the level of roads should be new soil, not the washings of the roads, which latter should be carted away. Where roads are much traveled these washings are a valuable manure, and it would pay well to cart them into the lands lying along such roads, from which soil of inferior fertility might be taken to form the roadways.

Wherever practicable, a deep hard bed of stone or timber should be laid below the reach of frost, upon which surface materials should be distributed. Gravel stands unrivaled for road surfaces, but it is not available in many localities. Broken stone, however, is obtainable oftentimes where gravel cannot be got, and answers the purpose very well.

We have seen a road laid through a swamp made with a bed of rough logs, well sunk down, and covered with a mixture of blue clay and broken stone, which was excellent in all respects, having almost as good and permanent a surface as macadam.

It is usual to work country roads early in the summer to repair the defects caused by spring upheavals. This done, they are generally left till the ensuing season, when the same operation is repeated. But a little labor late in the fall would pay well on most roads. This labor should be expended in securing proper drainage. All sluices should be cleaned if stopped, the roads raised where the summer wear and tear have depressed them, and their surfaces made smooth, so that the water may run off with the utmost facility. Neglect in these particulars is always dearly paid for in the miring of teams and wagons, and in wear and tear of both animals and vehicles.—*Scientific American.*

* * *

An enterprising settler in Nebraska, who has an eye to the future, gives the following account of his doings: "I am planting 100 acres in walnuts; what will they be worth in twenty years? Each acre will have at least 650 trees, making 65,000 in all. For lumber, ties, fence-posts or fuel, $3 a tree may certainly be called a very small figure, which will give nearly $200,000. Can anything be planted on that same land which will pay as large a return? And all the labor required is breaking up the land and planting. What is said of the walnut is equally true of the pine, which in sixty years will be 100 feet high and three feet in diameter.

Groceries.

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A large lot of GROCERIES that I am selling Cheap or Cash.

CHOICE LIQUORS,

Old Rye Whiskey eight years old.

Very old French Brandy.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF LIQUORS.

A general assortment of BITTERS, among which are Mishler's Herb Bitters.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical purposes, at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

TABLE CUTLERY, Glass-ware, Queensware, &c., at WM. J. MARTIN'S.
April 30, 1869—tf

NEW GROCERY.

JESSE M. WALTER

HAS opened a new Grocery Store, adjoining his residence on York street, and will always keep on hand

PRIME GROCERIES

of all kinds—Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Pepper, Spices, &c. Also, Confections, Fruits, Nuts, Soaps, and Notions generally. He has now on hand a fine lot of HAMS for family use.

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

BUTTER & EGGS.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30, 1870.—tf

NEW GROCERY.

HAVING purchased from Mr. AMOS ECKERT his Grocery establishment, on the Northwest corner of Centre Square, GETTYSBURG, PA., and laid in a new stock of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends and the public to give me a call. In addition to a large and varied stock of prime

Groceries, Notions, &c.,

I will keep constantly on hand the best quality of

Queensware, Fire-Proof and Glassware,

Fruits, Confections, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

June 24, 1870.—tf H. H. BEAMER.

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, TOBACCOS,

Also Stone, Wooden and Willow-ware.

A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in A FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867—tf

Carriages, Harness, &c.

D. MCCREARY. J. T. MCCREARY

"BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST."

The Best and Cheapest,

Saddles, Bridles, Collars

and HARNESS of all kinds, in the County, are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church.

(McCREARY'S.)

OUR RIDING and WAGON SADDLES are the most substantially built and neatest.

OUR HARNESS, (plain and silver mounted,) are complete in every respect and warranted of the very best material and workmanship.

OUR UPPER LEATHER DRAFT COLLARS can not be beat. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

OUR HEAVY DRAFT HARNESS, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS, LASHES, DRAFT Hames, Fly-nets and everything. *None better or cheaper.*

OUR PRICES have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard. A liberal percentage for cash, on all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

Give us a call and examine *prices and quality.*
D. McCREARY & SON.
Jan. 29, 1868—tf

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.
W. K. GALLAGHER.
July 1, 1868—1y

SAVE YOUR HORSES!

PATENT ELASTIC CORK

HORSE COLLARS.

THE undersigned has for sale these CELEBRATED COLLARS, manufactured by Hanes & Berry, Philadelphia, which are now used by all the City Passenger Railroad Companies for the protection of their stock. They are lighter in weight, absorb no moisture, and do not heat. The Cork with which they are stuffed being very elastic, the Collar adjusts to the shape of the animal, and consequently does not chafe. Farmers, try them. Also,

HARNESS

of all kinds for sale and made to order. Call at my establishment on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa., adjoining Passenger Depot.
May 20, 1870—tf JOHN CULP.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

Carriage-Making Business,

at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share the future.
May 29, 1867—tf DANNER & ZIEGLER.

Butchering.

MEAT MARKET!!

NEW FIRM!

GEO. E. STOVER & CHAS. E. WIBLE.

HAVING entered into partnership in the Butchering Business, will carry it on in all branches. All kinds of

Fresh Meat Every Day.

Beef every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Small meats every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Market stand at Geo. E. Stover's residence on Chambersburg street, second Square.

Those having fat stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give a call to the New Firm.
Aug. 12, 1870—tf

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

REMOVED.

JOSEPH JACOBS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to J. W. Cress' Store, on Chambersburg st., near the Square.

A large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings &c., &c.,

offered at the smallest profits.

Goods bought at the Store *cut free of charge.*

Goods made up with dispatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. Latest N. Y. Fashions received, and tailoring done in the most approved style. Cutting done, as usual.

The public patronage solicited, and no effort spared to please.
April 22, 1870—tf JOS. JACOBS.

Musical Instruments, &c.,

AT

CUNNINGHAM'S,

On Chambersburg Street.

DID YOU SEE

THOSE nice CHESTERFIELD AND WALKING COATS, that are selling so cheap at PICKING & CO.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

LATEST STYLES.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

If you want to save money, call on

Cobean & Cunningham,

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

WHO have made large additions to their stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, and now offer the best assortment ever opened in Gettysburg—comprising the latest styles and made by the best of workmen. Call and examine our stock. Also, a variety of

NOTIONS, SEGARS, &c.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

ANY AMOUNT

OF DRESS and BUSINESS SACK COATS for sale cheap at PICKING & CO.

Fall and Winter Clothing

in great variety at

FRANK CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg Street.

Bargains! Bargains!

D. H. KLINGEL,

Near the Court-House, Baltimore Street,

Is selling out his entire stock of city made

Boots and Shoes,

in order to make room for his own manufactured goods.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

The stock is the very best of city made work, and I will guarantee it as represented. It embraces the best MENS' CALF and KIP BOOTS in town, and a full line of SHOES, GAITERS, &c., for Ladies' and Childrens' wear.

THE MANUFACTURING

of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first-class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. D. H. KLINGEL.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1870—tf

ALL STYLES OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, &c.,

at

FRANK CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg St.

LAP BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS and BUFFALO ROBES, cheap at PICKING & CO.

WOLF'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

On the Northeast Corner of Centre Square,

Gettysburg, Pa.,

Has the largest and best stock of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,

ever offered in this place. Also, the very latest and best styles of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

with a variety of Winter Under-Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods generally.

Also, a fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Notions, &c.

The best manufactured Leather Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas always on hand.

Hosiery and Gloves, a large assortment. Children's Fancy Shoes of all kinds. In short, everything that is usually kept in a first-class Gent's Furnishing Store.

All will be sold as low as the lowest, our motto being, "Quick sales and small profits." Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 18, 1870.—tf S. WOLF.

Any person who wants a

Fine Fitting Suit

GO TO CUNNINGHAM'S

On Chambersburg Street.

PICKING & CO.,

CANNOT be excelled for cheapness, style and durability in the way of PANTS.

NORRIS'

HEADQUARTERS!

On South-East Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Has the Largest and Best Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

THE LATEST STYLES

HATS AND CAPS.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Winter Under-clothing,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods of every variety; also a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS,

And every thing found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

Oct. 14, 1870.—tf

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

in endless variety at

AT CUNNINGHAM'S

On Chambersburg Street.

Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

COOK AND PARLOR

[illegible]

STOVES.

OF ALL KINDS.

The latest and most approved styles.

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND HOLLOW WARE.

COAL & LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

Call and Examine!

C. H. BUEHLER'S WARE ROOMS,

CORNER OF CARLISLE & RAILROAD STREETS.

DANIEL CASHMAN. HENRY OVERDEER.

NEW FIRM.

COAL AND LIME!

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and under the firm of CASHMAN & OVERDEER and will carry on the

Lime Burning Business,

at the old stand—the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of Railroad and Stratton streets.—Farmers and others can rely on getting the best of Lime at all times, and at lowest market rates.

C O A L,

at lowest prices.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

DANIEL CASHMAN,
HENRY OVERDEER.
Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

Railroad Time Tables.

Gettysburg Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS now run on the Gettysburg Railroad as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8.10 A. M., Granite 8.22, Gulden's 8.25, New Oxford 8.38, arrive at Hanover at 9, and leave at 9.10, arrive at Hanover Junction at 10 A. M., arrive at Baltimore at 12.30 P. M., York 11.45 A. M., Harrisburg 1.10 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., Granite 1.12, Gulden's 1.15, New Oxford 1.30, Hanover 1.55, arrives at Hanover Junction at 2.40, Baltimore 6.15, York 3.10, Harrisburg 4.25.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 10.40 P. M., [Junc]tion 7.20, Hanover 9, New Oxford 9.40, arrive at Gettysburg at 10.30.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., Harrisburg 8 A. M., York 9.30, Hanover Junction 11.15, Hanover 11.55, New Oxford 12.08, Gulden's 12.20, Granite 12.23, arrives at Gettysburg 12.40 P. M.

THIRD TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 12.40 P. M., Harrisburg 1.27 P. M. York 3, Hanover Junction 3.40 Hanover 4.25, New Oxford 4.40, Gulden's 4.53, Granite 4.56, arrives at Gettysburg at 5.10.

H. D. SCOTT, Ticket Agent.
Dec. 9, 1870.—tf

Northern Central Railway.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

12.19 a. m.—Daily for Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
11.10 a. m.—Daily for Williamsport, daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Erie and the West.
2.44 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.
6.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for York.
10.03 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

7.15 a. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.
7.52 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.
10.04 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.
12.25 p. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.
1.11 p. m.—Daily (except Sunday) stopping at Parkton.
3.36 p. m. Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

EDW. S. YOUNG, Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.
ALFRED R. FISKE, *General Superintendent,* Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 4, 1870.—tf

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, NOV. 21st, 1870

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.10, 8.10, 10.50 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50, 5.50 and 10.00 p. m., respectively.—Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.10 and 9 a. m. Train without change.

Returning: leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.50 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way Stations; 4.05 p. m., train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00 10.30, 12.45 noon and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., and Allentown at 7.20 a. m., 12.25 noon, 2.35, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penn'a Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all Stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., Herndon at 10.15 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.20 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.50 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m., and 1.35 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.40 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.25 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.30 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 7.00, 8.30 a. m., 12.50 noon and 4.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m., and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.02 p. m., returning, leave Downington at 6.55 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. Train running only to Reading;) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., Harrisburg at 5.20 a. m., and 4.05 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m., and 10.05 p. m., for Harrisburg, at [illegible] for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., Dec. 2, 1870.

[illegible]

WEDDING CARDS, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Tickets, Tags, &c., &c., printed with neatness, cheapness and dispatch.

Forwarding Houses.

NEW FIRM.

BIGHAM & BROTHER.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership under the firm of BIGHAM & BROTHER, will carry on the Forwarding and Commission business, at the old stand, on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, and devote to it their entire time and attention. The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid at all times for Grain and Produce.

A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every *TUESDAY NOON*, for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from these cities. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore, and to Burk's Warehouse, 812 Market street, Philadelphia.

We will also keep constantly on hand the best of

Groceries of all kinds,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, Fish, Salt, Syrups, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c., which will be sold at lowest cash rates.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
JAMES BIGHAM.
Aug. 12, 1870.—tf

ROBERT McCURDY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned is paying at his Warehouse, in Carlisle street adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Potatoes, &c.

and invites producers to give him a call before selling. He has constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with Feed of all kinds. He likewise has

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and Mexican Guano.

Whilst he pays the highest market prices for all he buys, he sells at the lowest living profits. He asks a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.
July 23, 1869.—tf ROBERT McCURDY.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has leased the Ware-house at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa. and will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c.; also, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

He is always able to supply a first-rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

Line of Freight Cars

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.—All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS' CAR."
April 2, 1869.—tf JOHN CRESS.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. E. WIBLE.

Joseph Wible & Son,

PRODUCE DEALERS.

South-east cor. of Railroad and Washington sts.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain, Hay, Straw and Country Produce generally. Constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice.
April 22, 1870.—tf

Farming Implements, &c.

DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER

AND SELF RAKER.

THIS machine has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over those machines which have heretofore ranked as first-class. It is a perfect Self-Raker and a superior Mower.

A careful examination will convince any one of its superior merits over all others, in simplicity, strength and durability. As a Self-raking Reaper it has no equal to *our knowledge.*

The Dodge rake is attached to no other machine in the United States, except to this machine.—Built by the DODGE & STEVENSON Manufacturing Co., Auburn, New York.

READ THE NOTICE OF THE COMPANY TO OUR AGENTS:

Having been informed that certain manufacturers in Ohio and elsewhere are building Reapers, with DODGE'S SELF-RAKE attached, we ask you to furnish us the names of all persons vending or purchasing such machines, as we have never licensed any person or persons to manufacture said SELF-RAKE, or any part thereof, and will prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons manufacturing, selling or using said Self-rake except of our own manufacture.

JOHN A. DODGE, President.

We have that confidence in this machine that we are willing to let those wanting a machine test it with any other machine they may wish, and keep the one that gives the most satisfaction.

Farmers wanting Droppers attached can be accommodated.

For the benefit of those wanting machines we should refer them to a few of those to whom we have sold, viz:

Henry Culp	Peter Mackley,
John B. Leas,	Wm. Furney,
Jesse D. Newman,	Elisha Penrose,
George F. Minter,	John Deardorff,
Abraham Waybright,	Ephraim Lady,
David Plank,	Jonathan Wisler,
John Hockersmith,	James Mickley,
Peter Kettoman,	Daniel Settle,
Henry Shriver,	John Bender,
Christian Shriver,	John Ecker,
Ross Hunter,	Henry King,
John Lower,	Andrew Weikert,
John N. Boyer,	J. J. Kerr,
George Philips.	

On Hand a few Second Hand Reapers.

Also, WIRE-TOOTH HAY RAKERS, of different make, amongst which is the Brandt Rake. A few PLOUGHS of different kinds, Thresher and Separator one of the best and cheapest ever offered in the county. HARRISBURG FANNING MILL and Farm Implements generally.

Persons wishing to examine machines will find them at the warehouse of JOSEPH WIBLE & SON, Gettysburg, Pa., or at the residence of the subscriber, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

EXTRAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND in case of breakage. Persons wanting Circulars will address the subscriber, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 27, 1870.—tf WM. WIBLE, Agent.

Life and Fire Insurance.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated, March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; H. A. Picking, Straban; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, Petersburg, (Y. S.)

This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $20,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
June 10, 1868—tf

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

1871.

THROUGH struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their utmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency in the Presidential Election of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868.—Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battlefields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was lavished in vain.

The Tribune believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to intensity and eternity of wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realize that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

The Tribune has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry.—Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always over-crowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our over-crowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do," to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

The Tribune aims to be pre-eminently a *Newspaper.* Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents,—*The Tribune* shall be such a journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make *The Weekly Tribune* such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant without positive and serious loss. We sell the *The Weekly* to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper; and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

TERMS.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

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Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

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According to position in the paper.

To subscribers wishing to preserve Mr. Greeley's essays on "What I know of Farming," and who pay the full price, i. e., $10 for Daily, $4 for Semi-Weekly, or $2 for Weekly Tribune, we will send the book, post-paid, if request be made at the time of subscribing.

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The Tribune Almanac. Price 20 cents.

Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound. $10.

Recollections of a Busy Life. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth, $2.50.—Library, $3.50. Half Morocco, $4. Half Calf, $5. Morocco Antique, $7.

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Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics. Sixteenth Edition. Large octavo. Cloth, $5.

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Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New-York, or a *Post-Office Money Order,* if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always in a* REGISTERED *letter.* The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents,* and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All* Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.
Jan. 13, 1871.—2t

THE CUCUMBER WOOD

PUMP!!

One dozen reasons why this is the best Pump manufactured in America for

WELLS AND CISTERNS.

1. It is Simple. 2. It is Reliable. 3. It is Durable. 4. It Works very Easily. 5. It throws Water Rapidly. 6. It is all Wood. 7. The Wood is Tasteless. 8. It does not Crack in the Sun. 9. It is not liable to get out of order. 10. Should any repairs be necessary in time, they can easily be made by any person. 11. It will not freeze. 12. It is Cheaper than any other reliable Pump manufactured.

Balding's Double Acting Glass Cylinder

FORCE PUMP,

With glass cylinder, and hence no rust and little or no friction—cannot freeze—and admirably adapted for Sprinkling Gardens, Washing Windows, Extinguishing Fires, Elevating Water, &c.,—believed to be without an equal for durability, economy and convenience.

Having purchased the exclusive right for Adams county, persons requiring Pumps for wells or cisterns, can have them furnished all complete and ready for use by sending the depth of the well or cistern. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no payment required.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

JOSEPH KUNKLE,
McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1870.—1y

FURNITURE.

Joseph Walton & Co.,

Cabinet-makers,

No. 418 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

OUR establishment is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and from long experience and superior facilities we are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable prices.

We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand. Goods made to order.

Counters, Desk Work and Office Furniture for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.

JOS. WALTON. J. W. LIPPINCOTT. SCOTT
Feb. 11 1870—1y

TO THE

WORKING CLASS.

MALE OR FEMALE.—We are prepared to furnish all classes with Constant Employment, at home, the whole or part of the time. Business new, respectable and very profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from $3 to $5 per evening, and a much larger amount by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men or women. Any one sending for our Full Instructions is certain to make money fast. That you must test the business, we will send Free by mail our FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO COMMENCE, also a Valuable Sample Package of Goods. Those already started are making $60 per week devoting 4 to 5 hours a day. NO CAPITAL NEEDED to start business. It is adapted for all localities. If you want permanent employment, and large returns, send your Address to M. YOUNG & CO., 66 Fulton St., New York. Feb. 3, 1870.—3m*

Medical.

A Great Medical Discovery

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of thousands bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all the poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

BILIOUS, REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVER, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great Rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others with their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during the seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to miasmatic influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such cases.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
Dec. 9, 1870.—1yte

DR. SCHENCK

ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicine, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there.—The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than here, there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit ordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days.—They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly, is to lay a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.—Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicine depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
June 10, 1870.—1y

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY.

This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as in the case of most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the Lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, and sold by dealers generally.
April 1, 1870—1yeow

Medical.

MANHOOD

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scene of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langour, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

> "With woeful measures wan Despair
> Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.—Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

July 29 1870.—1y

Medical.

YOUNT'S COMPOUND

FOR THE CURE OF

PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, *SCARLET FEVER.* This medicine has been tried in

THOUSANDS OF CASES,

in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hands. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.

Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & CO., Gettysburg, Pa., or by their authorized agents.—For sale at nearly all the Stores in Adams county.
May 29, 1867.—tf ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.

PIMPLES.

THE undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P.O. Box 5228. 197 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 4—3m

THE GREAT MAGICAL

HAIR-FORCER.

THIS preparation is warranted to produce a beautiful set of whiskers or mustache, in from two to three months from the first application on any face that has fine hair. It is perfectly harmless and will not in any way stain or injure the skin.

Price 25 cents a bottle. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Address W. C. WAGNER, Mummasburg, Adams county, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1871.—6m

Financial.

GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL BANK!

Government Bonds of all kinds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Highest Premium paid on Gold and Silver.

Coupons Cashed or Collected!

Persons desiring to invest in STOCKS or BONDS of any kind, are invited to call, as we have the facilities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. Consequently all orders are promptly executed

Persons possessing COUPON BONDS, and desiring for safety to convert into Registered, are requested to call, as we have the advantage to transfer at a trifling expense.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of all denominations for sale.

INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced* 1 *per cent. viz:*

5 PER CENT. for 1 year.
4 PER CENT. for 6 months.
3 PER CENT. for 6 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are requested to give us a call, and we will cheerfully give any information.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1869—tf

We offer for Sale, at Par,

THE NEW

Masonic Temple Loan,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

INTEREST PAYABLE

MARCH & SEPTEMBER.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South 3rd Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.
March 24, 1870.—1y

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

Howe Sewing Machine

IMPROVED.

Its Simplicity, Durability, Ease of Operation,

Perfection in mechanical construction, lightness and Beauty in Style and finish, and adapted to a large range of work, renders it THE BEST

Sewing Machine in the Market.

An earnest invitation is extended to those about to purchase a Sewing Machine to call and examine this Machine and be convinced of its merits.

All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the County.

H. H. ROWE, *Agent,*
Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

At his residence on York Street.

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE unless they have imbedded in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr. on it, &c.
[Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MO
BY
BUEHLER & C
Baltimore st. between Court-house and
Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published
day morning, at $2.00 a year in advance
not paid within the year. No subscrip
continued until all arrearages are paid
the option of the publishers.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at re
rates. A liberal reduction will be made t
advertising by the quarter, half year, o
Special notices will be inserted at special
be agreed upon.
The circulation of the STAR AND S
is one half larger than that ever attained
ewspaper in Adams county; and, as a
tising medium, it cannot be excelled.
JOB WORK of all kinds will be prompt
ted and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blank
Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and styl
printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

Professional Cards, &

WM. M'CLEAN. H.
McCLEAN & WOODS,
ATTORNEYS A
GETTYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—On Baltimore Street, same
occupied by the late firm of M. & W. Mc
Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

J. M. KRAUTH,
ATTORNEY AT
Collections and all legal business pro
tended to.
Office on Baltimore street, south of th
house.
June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT
Office one door west of BUEHLER'S Dru
Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collect
Settlement of Estates. All legal busi
claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay,
ages against U. States, at all times prom
efficiently attended to.
Land warrants located, and choice F
sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 18, 1869—tf

A. J. COVER,
ATTORNEY A
Will promptly attend to collections and
Business trusted to his care.
Office between Fahnestocks' and D
Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettys
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN C ROUCK,
JUSTICE OF THE
Collector of Book Accounts, Promissory
Judgment Notes, Mortgages, &c., and pr
turns made. Also attends to writing
Mortgages, Judgments, Notes, Agreeme
New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT
Will promptly attend to collections and
Business entrusted to his care.
Office at his residence in the three-sto
ing opposite the Court-house.
May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY A
Office at his residence in the South-east c
Centre Square.
May 29, 1867—tf

DR. H. S. HUBER.
South-east corner of Chambersburg and W
ton streets, opposite COL. TATE'S EAGLE
June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL
Has his office at his residence in Baltimore
two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D.,
DEN
Office on Chambersburg street, nearly o
the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa.
Having been in constant practice
years patients can be assured of good wo
July 9, 1867—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER,
DEN
Having located in Gettysburg, offers his
to the public. Office in the old "Sentinel
S. E. corner, Centre Square, where he wil
pared to attend to any case within the p
of the Dentist. Persons in want of full se
sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms r
ble. July 30, 18

Hotels and Restaurants

EAGLE HOTE
The largest and most commodious
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Corner of Chambersburg and Washin
JOHN L. TATE, Propriet
An Omnibus for Passengers and
run to the Depot, on arrival and depa
Railroad Trains. Careful servants, and
able charges. [May 29,

KEYSTONE HOT
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, Propriet
NOW OPEN.
THIS is a new House, and has be
ted up in the most approved style.
tion is pleasant and convenient, being in t
business portion of the town. Every a
ment has been made for the accommodat
comfort of guests, with ample stabling at
With experienced servants, and accomm
Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to pl
This Hotel now open for the entertainme
public, and we kindly solicit a share of
patronage. [May 23,

UNION HOTE
[FORMERLY THE WHITE HALL,]
YORK SPRINGS, PENN'A
THE undersigned has leased this long est
ed and popular Hotel, in Petersburg,
Springs Borough.) The Hotel is pleasantl
ted in the most business part of the tow
table will be supplied with the best that th
ket can afford and the Bar with the c
Liquors. There is also excellent Stablin
attentive hostlers. This Hotel is the office
Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg Stage Li
the York Springs and New Oxford Hac
former arrives here at 1 P. M., on Mo
Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mechan
for Gettysburg; returning at 10 A. M., on
days, Thursdays and Saturdays. The
Springs line leaves the Hotel daily at 6 A.
New Oxford, returning at 4 P. M. He fe
fied that his long experience in business w
ble him to let none go away dissatisfied, w
patronize him. Charges moderate. Bo
taken by the week on reasonable terms.
E. F. KITTINGER, Propri
York Springs, Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Carpenters and Contractor

Wm. C. Stallsmith & S
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenters and Contracto
DOORS, SHUTTE
BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAM
CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW
BRACKETS, &C.,
Constantly on hand, and manufactured to
out of the
BEST MATERIALS
by experienced workmen, and at
REASONABLE PRICE
Orders promptly attended to
January 15, 1869—tf

HOWE MACHINES!

GEO. C. CASHMA
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenter and Contrac
RESPECTFULLY informs the
at his New Shop, on Stratton
between York and Railroad streets, and
pared to take contracts for putting up a
ing buildings, at as reasonable rate
can be got in Gettysburg—all work prom
and guaranteed. The public are re
ed, and satisfactory work will be given
April 9, 1869—tf